## INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA

## ANNUAL REPORT 1935-36

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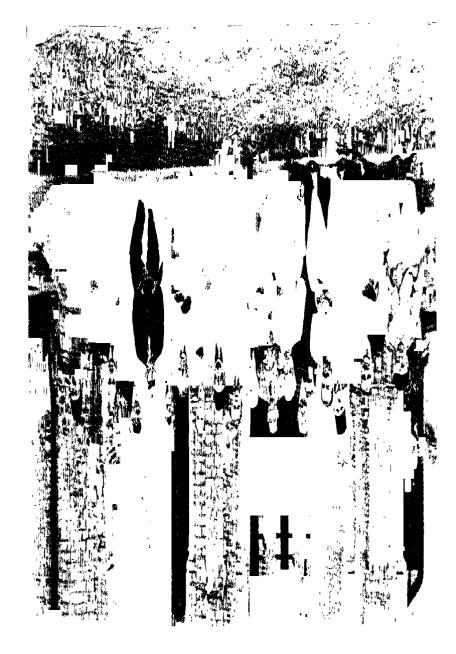
#### INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA.

#### List of Representatives, 1935-36.

- R. Littlehailes, Esq., M.A., C.L.E., Vice-Chaucellor, Madras University, Madras (Chairman).
- 2. The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari. Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, B.A., LL.D., Finance Member, Executive Council and Member. University Council, Osmania University, Hyderabad (Deccan).
- 3. Dr. A. C. Woolner, M.A., D.Litt., C.I.E., F.A.S.B., Vice-Chancellor, The Panjab University, Lahore.
- 4. Principal A. B. Dhruva, M.A. LL.R., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, Benares.
- 5. Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A. Bombay University, Bombay.
- 6. Pandit Amaranatha Jha. M.A.. Professor of English. Allahabad University, Allahabad.
- Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan Kt., M.A., D.Litt., Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair.
- 8. Dr. E. P. Metcalfe, D.sc., F.mst.P., Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, Mysore.
- 9. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Khaja Mohamad Noor, c.b.e., Khan Bahadur, Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, Patna.
- Prof. A. C. Sen Gupta, M.A. (Edin). Principal. Morris College-Nagpur.
- Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, Lucknow.
- Syamaprasad Mookerjee, Esq., M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law, M.L.C., Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
- A. F. Rahman, Esq., B.A. (Oxon.), Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, Ramna, Dacca.
- Dr. P. Basu, M.A., Ph.D., B.L., Vice-Chancellor, Agra University and Principal, Holkar College, Indore.
- Prof. A. B. A. Haleem, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law. Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
- Rai Bahadur Ram Kishore, B.A., LL.B., Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, Delhi.
- 17. The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
  - Sir George Anderson, Rt., C.S.I., C.LE., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, New Delhi.
  - Prof. A. R. Wadia, B.A. (Cantab.). Bar-at-Law, Professor of Philosophy, Mysore University. Mysore (Secretary).

- Succession List of Chairmen of the Inter-University Board, India.
  - 1. The Rev. E. M. Macphail, M.A., D.D., C.I.E., C.B.E., Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras (1925-26.)
  - 2. The Rt. Hon'ble Dr Sir Akbar Hydari. Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur. B.A., Ll. D., Finance Member, Executive Council and Member, University Council, Osmania University, Hyderabad (Deccan) (1926-27).
  - 3. Sir R. Venkataratnam Naidu, Kt., M.A., Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras (1927-28).
  - 4. Prof. A. C. Woolner, M.A., C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor, The Panjab University, Lahore (1928-30).
- Principal A. B. Dhruva, M.A., LL.B., LE.S. (Retired), Pro-Vice-Chancellor. Benares Hindu University, Benares (1930-31).
- 6. The Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, MA., D.Litt., D.D., D.L., Frincipal, Scottish Church College, Calcutta (1931-32)
- 7. Diwan Bahadur Sir K. Ramunni Menon, Kt., M.A. (Cantal.). Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras (1932-33).
- 8. Prof. G. H. Langley, M.A., I.E.S., Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, Ramna, Dacca (1933-34).
- 9. Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., Bombay University, Bombay (1934-35).
- R. Littlehailes, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras (1935-36).
- Succession List of Secretaries of the Inter-University Board. India.
  - N. S. Subba Rao, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law. University Professor of Economics and Principal. Maharaja's College, Mysore (1925-27).
  - 2. P. Seshadri, Esq., M.A., Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Agra University, and Principal and Senior Professor of English Literature, Sanatan Dharma College, Cawnpore (1927-32).
  - 3 A. R. Wadia, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Professor of Philosophy Mysore University, Mysore (since 1932).





Principal A. B. Dhruva, M.A., IL.B. (Benares), Dr. R. P. Peranjpye, M..., D. Sc. (Lucknow), Syamaprasad Mookerjee, Esq., M.A., BL., Barrister at Law, M.L.C. (Osleutha), Dr. Str. B. Radhakrishnan, M. M.A., D.Litt. (Andhra), R. Littlehaffes, Esq., M.A., O.L.B. (Madras) (Chairman), Dr. Zisuddin Ahmed, C.L.E., M.A., (Cafitab.), Ph.n., D.So., M.L.A., Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh University, Sir George Anderson, Rt., O.S.L., O.L.E., (Government of India), Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A. (Bombay), Prof. A. B. A., Halesm, B.A. (Oxen.), Bar-st-Law (Aligarh), The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, Khaja Md. Noor, C.B.E. (Patha).

Prof. H. K. Sherwahi, M.A. (Oxon.), P.B.Hist.S., Hon. M.I.H.Pr. (Osmania), Pandit Amaranatha Tha, M.A. (Allahabad), Prof. A. C. Sen Gupta, M.A. (Edin.) (Nagpur), Prof. H. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D. (Dacca), Prof. J. C. Rollo, M.A. (Glasgow), J.P. (Mysore), Dr. G. Matthai, M.A., Sc.D. (Cantab.), P.R.S.E., F.E.S. (Panjab.), Prof. A. R. Wadia, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law (Secretary).

### Sisting (From the left):-

Principal A. B. Dorger, M.A., i.L. (Replies), Dr. E. P. Japan T. Japan A. (M. Leov), Singergrown Social al., and al., al

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## INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA ANNUAL REPORT

1935-36

I

#### Introductory.

This Report covers the period from 1st April, 1935, to 31st March, 1936, the eleventh year of the existence of the Inter-University Board, India.

During the year the personnel of the Board underwent the following changes:--

- 1. The Board sustained a very heavy loss through the death of Dr. A. C. Woolner. As one of the oldest members of the Board and as its Chairman for two years. Dr. Woolner rendered most distinguished service and the Board places on record the great loss sustained by it through his death. The Board also conveys its heartfelt sympathy to the University of the Panjab. which has lost one of its most eminent Vice-Chancellors in Dr. Woolner. The Panjab University has nominated the Dean of University Instruction. Dr. George Matthai, M.A.. Sc.D. (Cantab.), F.R.S.E., I.E.S., as its representative on the Board.
- 2. The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, C.H., P.C., Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University, took the place of Dewan Bahadur S. E. Ranganadhan, M.A., who had been a member of the Board ever since the foundation in 1929 of the Annamalai University.
- 3. The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, LL.D., took the place of Mr. A. H. Mackenzie, M.A., B.Sc., A.R.C.Sc., C.I.E., Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University.

The Board is indebted to both Dewan Bahadur S. E. Ranganadhan and Mr. A. H. Mackenzie for the very keen interest they took in its activities and for their sound advice on all matters considered by it.

In the Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri the Board welcomes a statesman and educationist of experience and eminence well known in the public life of Great Britain and of India. In the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari the Board sees the return of a most valued ex-Chairman who has thoroughly identified himself with the aims and ideals of the Board, and congratulates him on the great distinction of being appointed a member of His Majesty's Privy Council.

The Board congratulates Sir S. Radhakrishnan on his appointment as Professor of Eastern Religions and Ethics in the University of Oxford.

Mr. R. Littlehailes, M.A., C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras, was Chairman of the Board; Professor A. R. Wadia, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Professor of Philosophy, University of Mysore, continued to be its Secretary during the year.

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## REPORT OF ACTION TAKEN ON THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD.

Action has been taken on all the resolutions of the Board passed at its last meeting held at Calcutta in February. 1935. (Vide pp. 157-168 of the Annual Report for 1934-35.)

- 1. With reference to Resolution III. requesting the railway authorities in India to waive any premium charged to Engineering Graduates of Indian Universities desirous of undergoing training in their workshops, the replies received indicate that railways which have been in the habit of charging a premium, are not prepared to change their practice. (Vide Appendix I.)
- 2. Re Resolution IV, the proposal to include Sanskrit and Arabic in the list of optional subjects for the Indian Military Examination has not met with the approval of the Army Department of the Government of India. (Vide Appendix II.)
- 3. Resolution V, regarding the desirability of a University, teaching Astronomy, providing for adequate facilities for practical training in it, has been recorded or noted by the Aligarh, Annamalai. Nagpur and Patna Universities. The question is under the consideration of the Universities at Allahabad and Calcutta. Dacca does not specialise in Astronomy, and the resolution is not practicable in Lucknow, while no replies have yet been received from other Universities.

- 4. With reference to Resolution VI recommending coeducation in primary and university stages, the University of Agra declares itself in favour of co-education at every stage of education, while the Muslim University of Aligarh is against the resolution.
- 5. Resolutions VII, VIII, IX, XVI, XXXVIII were duly communicated to the authorities concerned.
- 6. Resolution XI endorsed the suggestion of Dr. A. L Bowley re Economic Survey of India and requested the Provincial Governments to organise regional economic surveys with the assistance of Universities in their Provinces. Most of the Provincial Governments regret their inability to take any action mainly on account of financial stringency. The Government of Madras write that such economic surveys are best undertaken by the Universities themselves and therefore do not feel called upon to take any action as desired by the Board. The Government of the North-West-Frontier Province approve the resolution and are prepared to undertake the survey with the co-operation of the Principals and Professors of Economics in the Province. The Government of the Panjab have written to say that the Panjab University is fairly well represented on the Panjab Board of Economic Enquiry and they are further prepared to take advantage of the offer of the Universities to assist in further research. (Vide Appendix III.)
- 7. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research have been pleased to accept the suggestion of the Board, as expressed in Resolution XIV, that elections by the Board to the Council be held at the annual meetings of the Board and that in the meantime the old representatives of the Board be permitted to retain their seats on the Council. The Board is grateful to the Council for their acceptance of the resolution. (Vide Appendix E.).
- 8. Resolution XV re migration certificates has been found generally acceptable to the Universities so far as the first three clauses of the resolution are concerned. The fourth clause recommending "that in the case of a student who was at any time debarred from appearing at an examination, the fact of his having been so debarred should be explicitly mentioned in the migration certificate" has met with a mixed reception. The Agra, Aligarh, Madras and Osmania Universities are definitely opposed to the suggestion. The Allahabad, Dacca, Lucknow, Nagpur, and Panjab Universities

are prepared to accept it. Informative replies from other Universities have not been received. (Vide Appendix IV.)

- 9. As required by Resolution XVII the opinions of the Universities having courses in Teaching were invited about the question of founding an Institute of Applied Psychology. They will be found in Appendix V. The question has been placed on the Agenda of the meeting of the Board for further consideration.
- 10. With reference to Resolution XVIII a copy of Sir Philip Hartog's International Institute Examinations Inquiry Committee Report has been only recently received. In the meantime data are being collected from Universities in India as to how examinations are conducted by them. A consolidated report will be prepared as soon as all the necessary information has been collected.
- 11. Resolution XIX was communicated to the National Committee of Intellectual Co-operation. Mons. H. Bonnet, Director of the Institute, has written to thank the Board for consenting to act as the National Committee for India on all questions of policy affecting higher education and goes on to say: "In so far as it is concerned, the Institute will be happy to discuss in future with the Inter-University Board all questions relating to higher education and coming within the framework of the International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation".
- 12. Resolution XXI regarding the formation of provincial committees, consisting of the representatives of the Provincial Governments concerned and Universities, has been accepted by the Government of the North-West-Frontier Province. No reply has been received from the other Provincial Governments. (Vide Appendix VI.)
- 13. In reply to Resolutions XXII and XXIII re the disposal of antiquities found after archæological excavations undertaken by foreign bodies, a sympathetic reply has been received from the Government of India, pointing out that the original notification of the Government of India really had in mind what the resolution of the Board seeks to compass: "There is no intention of allowing objects of historical importance to be removed in large numbers from India and the rule will be administered so as to retain in India objects of historical, which are also of national, importance in the sense of being valuable for the study of ancient Indian History." The Board is grateful to the Government of India for this assurance

as well as for informing the Board that the revival of the system of granting research scholarships in the Archæological

Department is already under their consideration.

The second part of the resolution requesting Provincial Governments to consult suitably constituted committees before making their recommendations to the Government of India with reference to archaeological discoveries within their Provinces was communicated to the Governments concerned. So far the Government of the North-West-Frontier Province are the only Government to reply; they accept the resolution. (Vide Appendix VII.)

14. Resolution XXIV re the retention of Indian Philosophy and Experimental Psychology in the list of subjects for the Indian Civil Service Examination was communicated to the Public Service Commission. The question is still under the consideration of the Home Department of the Government

of India. (Vide Appendix VIII.)

15. Resolution XXVII requesting the Universities to have the date of birth recorded in the Matriculation Certificate has not met with the approval of the University of Madras. Several other Universities have not yet communicated their

decision. (Vide Appendix IX.)

16. Resolution XXVIII recommending the institution of scholarships in every University in India exclusively for students from other Universities in India was passed on the initiative of the Calcutta University, and Calcutta University is the only University that has accepted it. Most of the other Universities plead financial stringency. Panjab University is prepared to consider the question on a basis of reciprocity. (Vide Appendix X.)

17. Resolution XXIX requesting the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to extend to India the benefit of the scholarships awarded by them only to students selected from the Universities in other Overseas Dominions of the British Empire has succeeded in eliciting from the Commissioners a very sympathetic reply, though they plead financial inability to give immediate effect to their desire to include India in the scheme. (Vide Appendix XI.)

18. Resolution XXX recommending the provision of facilities for Physical Training in every Province has met with a very sympathetic reception. From the replies received it is clear that the question of physical training has been already receiving considerable attention at the hands of Provincial and University authorities. (Vide Appendix XII.)

- 19. Resolution XXXI re instituting a Diploma in Journalism has been generally recorded by most Universities. The Lucknow. Osmania and Panjab Universities have accepted the principle underlying the Resolution. The University of Madras is taking steps to institute a Diploma in Journalism. (Vide Appendix XIII.)
- 20. Resolution XXXII recommended Military Training as an additional optional subject at the Intermediate and B.A. stages. This question has engaged the attention of the Board as well as of the Universities Conferences, but the question is fraught with so many difficulties: financial, technical and administrative, that the Universities seem to have lost their interest in the subject. Nagpur University and the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U. P., Allahabad, have instituted examinations in the subject, but no steps have been taken to give effect to these courses. On the initiative of the University of Madras the question of addressing the Government of India to afford additional facilities for Military Training has been placed on the Agenda for the Board's consideration. (Vide Appendix XIV.)
- 21. Resolution XXXIV re the granting of migration certificates has been generally accepted by the Universities. (Vide Appendix XV.)
- 22. Resolution XXXV asking for various concessions from the Railway Board, it is regretted, has not met with a favourable response. (Vide Appendix XVI.)
- 23. Resolution XXXVI requesting the University which invites the Inter-University Board to organise inter-university contests and debates has been generally recorded or accepted by the Universities. A beginning is to be made in this direction by the Aligarh University. (Vide Appendix XVII.).
- 24. Resolution XLI recommended the recognition of research work done at the Imperial Institutes at Muktesar and Pusa for the award of research degrees by Universities. Calcutta, Dacca and Nagpur Universities have accepted this recommendation. Lucknow University pleads inability to accept it in view of the provisions of the Act governing it. Madras University is prepared to consider each case on its merits. (Vide Appendix XVIII.)
- 25. As required by Resolution XLII the opinion of the Libraries Association. Calcutta, was invited in connection with the publication of the Union Catalogue of Journals and Sets of Journals available in the Universities in India. The

- Secretary of the Association has very kindly consented to undertake the publication, provided satisfactory financial assistance is rendered by the Board. The question has been placed on the Agenda for further consideration. (Vide Appendix XIX.)
- 26. Resolution XLIII was forwarded to the Universities along with a copy of the letter of Mr. Ernest Champness re starting Adult School Movement in India. Replies have been summarised in Appendix XX and are to be considered by the Board.
- 27. Resolution XLIV requesting the University of Cambridge to grant the privilege of affiliation to Pass students of the Universities in the United Provinces was communicated to the Registrar of the Cambridge University. The resolution has not been accepted by the University of Cambridge, but the letter of the Registrar seeks to show that the disadvantages under which a pass graduate of the Universities in the United Provinces labours are unsubstantial. (Vide Appendix XXI.)
- 28. Resolution XLV requested the Universities to undertake the preliminary judging of the plays offered in connection with prizes offered by the Indian Village Welfare Association, London. In response to a suggestion the authorities of the Association have generously raised the value of the prizes. The most valuable part of the competition is the impetus it will give to young Indians to devote some thought to Infant Marriage, one of the most vital problems confronting India to-day. All Universities with the exception of the University of Madras, have agreed to undertake the work of preliminary judging and the thanks of the Board are due to the Universities concerned and the judges appointed by them for this purpose. (Vide Appendix XXII.)
- 29. Resolution XLVI requested the Government of India to pay the Travelling Allowance to representatives of the Universities on the Animal and Husbandry Wing and the Crops and Soils Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, but the Government of India have not been able to accept it. (Vide Appendix XXIII.)
- 30. Resolution XLVII requesting the Public Service Commission to retain Natural Science in the list of subjects for several of the All-India Competitive Examinations has not been accepted by the Government of India,

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#### CORRESPONDENCE ON IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

- 1. At the request of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations the Board has been collecting material relating to India for the International Educational Bibliography.
- 2. As in the previous years a scholarship for an Indian student was offered by the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado. It was given all the necessary publicity, but no candidate came forward to qualify for it.
- 3. Dr. S. L. Joshi of the Dartmouth College, U. S., made an interesting suggestion that the Board should take steps to enlist the co-operation of the Carnegie Trustees for the solution of some problems of education in India. His letter was communicated to the members of the Board and it has been placed on the Agenda for further consideration.
- 4. At the request of the University of Bombay the Board secured information as to the attitude of other Universities in India on the question of formation of a committee to serve as a link between the Universities and International Universities Conference. Replies of the Universities were forwarded to the University of Bombay and have been summarised in Appendix XXIV.
- 5. The Board continued to function as Employment Bureau. The case of Dr. Herman Kraneld is specially worthy of mention in this connection. The Director of the Kern Institute at Leyland, Holland, recommended his name for appointment in any of the Departments of Economics and Sociology. It was suggested that his salary would be borne by the Carnegie Trustees, but the appointing University in India would have to bear the cost of his passage with a small additional monthly allowance.
- 6. At the request of the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India all the Universities in India were supplied with information relating to the Seventh Imperial Social Hygiene Congress held in London in July 1935.
- 7. In connection with the Agenda of the First Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India wanted information with reference to the teaching of Moral and Social

Hygiene in Indian Universities. The information was duly collected and forwarded to the Educational Commissioner.

- 8. The University of Nagpur suggested that the Board should undertake to publish every year a consolidated list of debarred or rusticated candidates of all Universities in India. The suggestion was circulated among the Universities, but in view of the replies received from some Universities the subject has been placed on the Agenda for further consideration. (Vide Appendix U.)
- 9. Several inquiries from students and the general public were received and all available information was supplied. The Secretary of the British Institute of Adult Education, London, sought the assistance of the Board in order to find out how far gramophones are made use of for educational purposes in India. All the available information in this connection was furnished to him.
- The Board continued to be in touch with the various departments of the Government of India. the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Public Service Commission, the Universities Bureau of the British Empire. the International Students' Service, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the High Commissioner for India in England. The Board has been requested this year also to recommend two candidates from among the members on the staffs of Indian Universities for the award of a Carnegie Corporation Grant for the year 1936-37. The Board notes with great pleasure that Dr. Meghnad Saha, F.R.C.S., Professor of Physics in the University of Allahabad, who had been recommended for a Carnegie Grant for 1935–36 was awarded one. This is the third successive year when an Indian has been thus honoured and this may be taken as a proof of the status that Indian scholars have achieved for themselves in the world of scholarship.

#### IV

#### Publications.

Apart from the Annual Report of the Board for 1934-35. the Board published a pamphlet entitled Bibliography of Doctorate Theses in Science and Arts accepted by Indian Universities from January, 1930. It is trusted that this will prove of some use to research workers and that it will serve to give the general public some idea of the variety of subjects

which have engaged the attention of Indian scholars. The Board record with pleasure the letter of Sir Richard A. Gregory, Editor, Nature, London. (Vide Appendix XXV).

A fresh edition of the *Handbook of Indian Universities* will shortly be published. It has been found to meet the requirements of the student public, while the general public finds in it a handy reference book on the Universities in India.

#### V

#### Elections.

- 1. An important event during the year under report was the rebirth of the Central Advisory Board of Education. The Inter-University Board are grateful to the Government of India for asking it to elect three representatives on the newly constituted Board. The Board nominated the following as its representatives:
  - Syamaprasad Mookerjee. Esq., M.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
  - 2. Dr. Sir S. Badhakrishnan. Kt., M.A., D.Litt., Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair.
  - 3. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye: M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, Lucknow.

The Board are also glad to note that the Government of India have been pleased to nominate in addition Sir Akbar Hydari. Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed. Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Muslim University of Aligarh, and Mr. A. H. Mackenzie, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University. The Universities in India are strongly represented on the Central Advisory Board of Education, which is expected to play an important part in unifying the educational policies of the Provinces and States of Federated India.

2. In accordance with one of the recommendations of the Crop Planning Conference convened in June 1934, by the Government of India in Simla, Standing Committees on Rice and Wheat have been set up under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to consider all matters relating to the production, marketing and general improvement of the two crops. The Inter-University Board has been granted the privilege of recommending six names of Professors and Readers in Economics and Commerce (three for each Committee), who

are actually interested in agricultural economics and marketing. As a result of an election duly conducted the following six names have been recommended for the Committees:

#### WHEAT COMMITTEE:

- Dr. B. N. Kaul, Ph.D., Chairman of the Department of Economics, Aligarh Muslim University. Aligarh.
- 2. Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Professor of Economics, Lucknow University, Lucknow.
- 3. Prof. A. C. Sen Gupta. M.A. (Edin.). I.E.S.. Head of the Department of Economics. Nagpur University, Nagpur.

#### RICE COMMITTEE:

- 1. Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee. M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Economics. Lucknow University, Lucknow.
- 2. Dr. P. J. Thomas. M.A., B.Litt., Ph.D., Professor of Indian Economics. Madras University. Madras.
- 3. Dr. H. L. De. D.Sc. (Lond.). Reader in the Department of Economics and Politics. Dacca University. Ramna, Dacca.

#### II

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Accounts of the Board for the year ended on 31st December, 1935, were duly audited by Messrs, Fraser & Ross, Chartered Accountants, Madras, and have been certified by them as correct. The Statement of Receipts and Payments, as approved by them, will be found in Appendix XXVI.

Considerable savings have been effected this year under several heads as is evidenced from the fact that the total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 11,148-9-2 as against the total budgetted expenditure of Rs. 14 490. Expenditure slightly exceeded the allotted estimates under two heads: Printing of the Report and Furniture.

#### VII

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The University of Calcutta invited Professor Yone Noguchi, the famous poet of Japan. to deliver a course of lectures and also suggested to the Board that other Universities might take advantage of his visit and invite him. The Universities in India were informed of the poet's visit to India and the Allahabad, Andhra, Annamalai, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Osmania, and Madras Universities invited the poet for series of lectures. The lectures were heard with great enthusiasm everywhere and have forged a cultural link between India and Japan.

The Board has great pleasure in recording its gratitude to the Registrars of the Universities and various Government Departments for their courteous co-operation without which the work of the Board could not have been done satisfactorily.

The Board places on record its great appreciation of the work done by the Secretary and his staff.

A. R. Wadia. Secretary,

R. Littlehailes. Chairman.

#### APPENDIX I.

#### Training of Engineering Graduates.

(Vide pages 46-54 of the Annual Report of the Board for 1934-35.)

Desirability of Not Charging any Premium to Engineering Graduates desirous of undergoing training in Railway Workshops.

Resolution No. III of 1935:

Resolved that the railway authorities be requested to consider the desirability of not charging any premium to Engineering Graduates of Indian Universities desirous of undergoing practical training in their workshops.

The resolution was forwarded to such of the railway companies which charge premia to Engineering Graduates of Indian Universities who wish to undergo practical training in their workshops, as also to the Director, Railway Department of the Government of India (Railway Board), New Delhi, and a summary of their replies is given below:

The Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway House, Kidderpore, Calcutta.—
"No premium is charged by this railway to Engineering students for training in Civil Engineering."

The Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, 3 Koilaghat Street, Calcutta.—"I have the honour to explain that on State Railways, of which this is one, the Rules controlling the admission of apprentices are framed by the Railway Board."

The Ag. Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Co., Bombay.--" We have not for some years taken any Engineering Graduates for training on payment of premia."

The Ag. Agent, The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co., Ltd., Park Town, Madras.—"As the matter is one, which affects all Railways providing facilities for training, it is suggested that you address the Railway Board in the matter."

The Agent, H. E. H. the Nizam's State Railway, Secunderabad.—
"The premia payable have recently been substantially reduced and are now purely nominal. A reference was made to the Government of India. Railway Board, who are not prepared to waive them."

The Agent, South Indian Railway Co., Ltd., Trichinopoly.—"I have considered your letter and find there are no grounds for not charging a premium."

The Deputy Director, Railway Board, Railway Department of the Government of India, Simla.—"The Railway Board have given this matter their careful consideration and regret that they do not see any justification for waiving the premia. viz., Rs. 100 per annum and Rs. 50 for periods of six months and less, charged for the practical training given to the Engineering Graduates of Indian Universities in the workshops of State-managed Railways.

"I am to add that the practice of charging premium for such training is practically universal throughout the world."

#### APPENDIX II.

## Inclusion of Sanskrit and Arabic in the list of Optional Subjects for the Indian Military Examination.

Resolution No. IV of 1935:

Resolved that the Public Service Commission be requested to include Sanskrit and Arabic in the list of optional subjects for the Indian Military Academy Examination.

Copy of letter No. 38906/1/G.S.—M—T.2 dated the 11th November, 1935, from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India. Army Department, New Delhi, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.

'I am directed to refer to Resolution No. IV passed by the Inter-University Board at its meeting held at Calcutta in February 1935, on the above subject, and to say that the existing syllabus of the Indian Military Academy entrance examination is based on that recommended by the Indian Military College Committee in 1931. That Committee, after carefully considering the syllabus prescribed for the old Sandhurst entrance examination, decided to omit Arabic and Sanskrit, and the experience of the Public Service Commission during the intervening vears has completely confirmed the wisdom of their decision. From the reports of successive Interview and Record Boards the Public Service Commission have come to realise the difficulty of obtaining candidates who have a sufficient knowledge of the ordinary, everyday, commonplace things which they ought to know, and need to know, if they are to follow intelligently the courses of instruction at the Indian Military Academy. The existing syllabus aims at ensuring that the successful candidates in the examination do not find themselves unable to benefit by the instruction they receive when they join that institution, and the Commission strongly deprecate any change which would have the effect of distracting the attention of young boys from the practical subjects which are required for the military profession. The Government of India accept the Commission's view, and accordingly regret their inability to adopt the recommendation contained in the resolution of the Inter-University Board referred to above.

I am to add that the presence of French and German in the syllabus is often used as an argument for the inclusion of Arabic and Sanskrit also. The cases are, however, by no means parallel. In reality very few boys take either French or German, but a knowledge of either of these languages might be of great use to an officer while on foreign service, or while studying to improve his professional knowledge of two of the great military powers of the world."

#### APPENDIX III.

#### Organisation of Regional Economic Surveys.

Resolution No. XI of 1935:

Resolved that this Board recognises the importance of Dr. Bowley's suggestion and requests the Provincial Governments to organise regional economic surveys with the assistance of the Universities in their Provinces.

#### Summary of Replies Received:

Government of Assam.—It appears to the Government of Assam that Professor Bowley's proposal contemplated some sort of Central Committee, assisted financially by the Government of India, to coordinate economic surveys which the Universities might carry out. The Government of Assam do not feel certain that the Inter-University Board's resolution, asking Provincial Governments to carry out such surveys with the assistance of the local Universities, in the absence of guidance or co-ordination from any central authority, amounts to the same thing. The Government of Assam fear, however, that in any case such a scheme would be beyond their present means.

Government of Bihar and Orissa.—The local Government are not in a position to take action on the lines suggested by you until they are aware of the decisions of the Government of India on the recommendation made by the Government of India Statistical and Economic Enquiries Committee.

Government of Bombay.—They regret that, owing to financial stringency, they cannot undertake at present the regional economic surveys recommended by the Board.

Government of Burma.—The University of Rangoon is proposing to extend its study of this question and the Local Government will consider what action by it is desirable when the study of the question by the University has been further developed.

Government of Central Provinces.—Owing to financial stringency this Government has been unable to undertake any such work at present, but that if any concrete proposal is placed before it the matter will be considered further.

Government of Madras.—In the address under reference, Dr. Bowley was urging that a realistic bent should be given to economic studies in Universities and that statistics should have a more definite place in University teaching. It is clear that this suggestion was intended for the Universities.

Apart from the fact that the conduct of regional surveys by Governments is not advocated in the address, this Government's view has been that such surveys are best undertaken under the auspices of the Universities and they accordingly regret their inability to take any

action at present in furtherance of the Inter-University Board's resolution.

Government of North-West-Frontier Province.—Resolution No. XI meets with the approval of this Government and arrangements are being made to enlist the co-operation of the Principals of the three colleges in this Province (there is no University at present) and Professors of Economics will shortly undertake regional economic surveys in the districts in which their colleges are located.

Government of the Panjab.—The Panjab University is fairly well represented on the Panjab Board of Economic Enquiry: the following members of the University being also members of the Board:---

EX-Officio. -Dr. L. C. Jain, M.A. Ph.D., D.Sc., Reader in Economics, Panjab University.

Nominated.—J. W. Thomas, Esq., B.sc., B.com., Principal, Hailey College of Commerce, Lahore; also Secretary of the Board. (Chairman's nominee.)

Rev. E. D. Lucas, M.A., D.D., Ph.D. Vice-Principal, Forman Christian College. Lahore: acting as Secretary during Principal Thomas absence in England until October next. (Syndicate's nominee.)

Prof. A. N. Bali, M.A., Professor of Economics, D. A. V. College Lahore. (Government's nominee.)

R. B. Mr. Man Mohan, M.A., Divisional Inspector of Schools, Lahore Division, Lahore. (Director of Public Instruction's nominee.)

In the circumstances co-operation between the two bodies in economic research in the Panjab is assured. The Panjab Government and Panjab Board of Economic Enquiry appreciate the offer of the Universities to assist in the economic research and will take full advantage of it.

Government of United Provinces.—No funds are available for the organisation of regional economic surveys in the United Province's.

#### APPENDIX IV.

#### Debarring Candidates from Admission to Public Examinations.

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#### Resolved

- (1) that in every case in which a student leaves one University and joins another, a ingration certificate should be insisted upon:
- (2) that if a student for any reason has been debarred from appearing at any examination of his University for a certain period, no migration certificate be given to him
- during this period:
  (3) that the migration certificate be given not by the college authorities of the University
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#### Summary of Replies Received:

Agra.—Resolved that the Secretary, inter-University Board, be informed that Resolution Nos. 1-3 are being observed by the Agra University.

The Executive Council does not agree with the recommendation

contained in Resolution 4.

Aligath.—I, 2 and 3. This University already acts on these resolutions. 4. This University is not in agreement that a student

resolutions. 4. This University is not in agreement that a student who is debarred from appearing at an Examination should be further punished by mentioning the fact in his Migration Certificate. Students are usually debarred from appearing at an Examination if they are found using untair means and each student is punished according to his offence. If the fact of his being debarred is mentioned in his Migration Certificate, the fact of his being debarred is mentioned in his Migration Certificate, he may find it difficult. If not impossible, to get admission in an institution and thus his career might be ruined.

Allahabad.—The eystem of the issue of ungration certificates to students enumerated in the resolutions contained in your letter under

reference is followed by this University.

Annamalai,—Recorded.

Dacea.—The Academic Council concur.

Lucknow.—Parts Nos. (1), (2) and (3) of the above resolution are already in force in this University. (4) The Executive Council agreed

with this resolution.

Madras.—The University does not see its way to accept the change proposed in the procedure followed by this University as regards Section (4) of the resolution and that Sections 1, 2 and 3 of the same are already in force in this University.

Nagpur.—Parts (1) and (3) are already in force in this University. Parts (2) and (4) are also accepted.

Osmania.—The Council of the University has agreed with the paragraphs 1, 2 and 3. Paragraph 4 has not been agreed to.

Panjab.—Already followed in this University.

Patna.—Recorded.

#### APPENDIX V.

#### Desirability of Founding an Institute of Applied Psychology.

Resolution No XVII of 1935:

**Resolved** that the opinions of Universities having Courses in Teaching be invited. (Re the question of founding an Institute of Applied Psychology with special reference to Teaching, preferably on an Inter-University basis.)

#### Opinions of Universities:

Annamalai.—Recorded.

**Calcutta.**—The University maintains a Department of Psychology and would be willing to co-operate if such an Institute is established in Calcutta.

Lucknow.—The Lucknow University agrees in principle that there should be an Institute of Applied Psychology for further researches on the problems bearing on teaching. Such an institution would meet a real need in the teaching profession. The function of the Institute as we envisage it would be, (i) in the first place to select problems, which should be investigated at several centres at the same time, each University being encouraged to specialise along some line. (ii) these data should be published under the auspices of the proposed Institute, and (iii) the Institute would be authorised to admit students for carrying on researches under members specially authorised for the purpose.

2. The University of Lucknow will be glad to co-operate with the Institute in the scheme suggested above, on the distinct understanding that the University is not in a position to incur any financial obligations in this behalf at present.

Madras.—The Syndicate, after consulting the Board of Studies in Teaching in this University, has resolved to forward the following remarks of the Board on the question —

- 1. The institution of an Institute of Applied Psychology has been a long-felt want, in view of the phenomenal growth of education and educational problems in India, not to speak of vital problems in every other department of human activity (industrial, social, religious, political, etc.). Most of the solutions seem to have been guided by opinion, tradition and authority, as different from the application of the scientific and objective methods of procedure and research.
- 2. An ideal Institute would envisage as coming within its purview all the problems above referred to, as each is vitally connected with and influences every other problem, in different ways and in different measures.
- 3. An Institute with its scope restricted to educational investigations only would be indicated under circumstances implying difficulties in starting and running the more comprehensive type.

- 4. An Institute confining its scope to Education would have to expand in the near future to include by degrees all the factors which apparently belong to the other aspects of Indian life, but have their own reactions on education, influencing it and being in turn influenced by it. Such a progressive expansion and co-ordination would ultimately lead to a fuller realization of the possibilities of scientific research functioning in the scheme of Indian life as a whole. It may be stated that the formation of such a central Institute of Applied Psychology for India would be of immense value to all departments of life in India and while educational psychology with special reference to Indian conditions will make a vital contribution to the social, religious and political life of future India, educational psychology also stands to gain by the co-operation of other departments besides educational, and such co-ordination will give a new turn to some aspects of Indian life and education.
- 5. The central Institute conceived with reference to Education in the first instance should be started after a due and careful consideration of all the responsibilities, financial and of personnel, the exact determination of scope and lines of procedure, a clear enunciation of the objectives and outcomes proposed to be achieved and practical realization in application.
- 6. The success of such a central Institute will depend in a large measure on the mutual understanding and willing sustained co-operation which it will have to secure from Provincial centres and Institutions, e.g., Training Colleges and Schools, with a representative staff of experts specially trained in the technique of scientific research.
- .....A reference may be made to the Report on "Education in a Changing Commonwealth" by W. Rawson and the Hartog Report recommendation regarding a central Bureau of Education.

#### Mysore.-

A copy of the note furnished by the Professors of Psychology and Education, Maharaya's College, Mysore, on founding of an Institute of Applied Psychology on an Inter-University basis, is given below:

Introductory.—It is considered desirable to establish an Institute of Applied Psychology for the purpose of organising research work on problems relating to Psychology and Education. Similar work is being done by the British Institute of Psychology.

#### (EDUCATION SECTION)

Location.—Considering the vast distances and the wide differences in educational systems and practice prevailing in the different parts of India, it might be necessary ultimately to work towards two such Institutions—one in North India, and one in the South—although immediately owing to financial limitations it may be necessary to begin with one Institute. The location of such an Institute will naturally depend on the facilities available.

Necessary Facilities.—The Institute will have fair chances of success where the following facilities are available:—

- (1) The Teaching and the Psychology Departments should be run in close conjunction:
- (2) Practising Schools with different grades of education including a Nursery-Infant School, should be available for educational experiments.

Affiliation.—If the Institute is to be put on an All-India footing, the following alternatives may be considered.—

- (1) Opening a section of Applied Psychology in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
- (2) The Institute might be made a part of the department over which the Educational Adviser to the Government of India presides.
- (3) One of the Universities where the requisite facilities are ready to some extent available may be chosen.

Staff.—The staff of the Institute may in the first instance consist of a Director or Professor, a Reader or Assistant Professor, a Statistical Assistant, a Mechanic, 2 Laboratory Attenders, a Typist Clerk and 2 peons.

Accommodation.—It is assumed that some public building will be made available for housing the Institute. It would be desirable to provide a Lecture Hall to accommodate an audience of about 200 persons, a Practical Hall for about 20 students, a Library and Reading Room, about 6 small rooms for post-graduate students to fit up their special apparatus, a Workshop, an Animal room, an Office room, and rooms for the Professors and the Reader.

Equipment.—In the first instance a sum of Rs. 20,000 may be provided for Laboratory equipment, and a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of books on Psychology and Education, and back numbers of important journals relating to Psychology and Education.

Students.—The Institute may provide for the training of about 15 students. The several Universities and Departments of Education in the Indian States and the Provinces may be requested to depute students of approved merit and of sufficient experience in teaching for training at the Institute on a monthly stipend of about Rs. 50 per student. In the case of students who successfully complete their course of training a diploma may be awarded by the Institute. Where the research conducted by the student comes up to a sufficiently high standard, the degree of M.Ed., M.A.. or M.Sc., may be awarded by the University to which the Institute is affiliated.

The Work of the Institute.—Research might be usefully directed towards the elucidation of the following problems:—

A standardised scale of Intelligence Tests for use in Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools. Standardised Achievement Tests in School subjects for use in the several School grades.

The adaptation of the Dalton Plan and the project method to Indian conditions.

Vocational guidance of School-leaving pupils.

It would be desirable for the Institute to run a Half-Yearly Journal for the publication of research work undertaken by the Institute. The actual topics of research will largely depend upon the Staff chosen. The above problems are put down merely to indicate the type of material that calls for early attention.

Recurring Expenditure.—It is recognised that it would be hazardous to estimate the monthly expenditure on Staff salaries, without knowing the city in which the Institute will be located for; the cost of living and the prevailing rates of house rents in large cities like Bombay or Calcutta might vary considerably as compared to those prevailing in other smaller cities. As a rough basis the following figures are supplied:—

Salaries to Staff (depending	g on locati	on). R	۶. 1,	500 to	2,000
Institute Publications			Rs.	100	
Laboratory Equipment			٠,	200	
Library and Reading Room				100	
Contingencies .	-		11	50	

Total monthly expenditure approximately Rs. 2.000 to Rs. 2,500.

In arriving at the above estimate it is assumed that a public building will be made available for the Institute free of rent, and that the stipends for research scholars will be paid by the different Universities or Education Departments deputing them

The Extent of Co-operation that might be expected of Universities joining the Scheme —

- 1. Financial contribution towards the recurring expenses of the Institute.
- 2. Provision of Scholarships or Stipends for students deputed to work at the Institute.
- 3. The Institution of Research degrees in Teaching such as M.Ed. and in Psychology, such as M.A. and M.Sc.

Nagpur.—This subject was referred to the Faculty of Education which is of opinion that the time for an Institute of this kind has not yet come.

Osmania.—No definite opinion can be expressed till further details are received.

Panjab.—The proposal seems extremely vague, and it is not clear as to what will be the object of this institute, and whether its main function is to be research in Applied Psychology, or to offer some kind of training to students. If the former object is in view, very

large sums would be required for this purpose, and there is no prospect of Indian Universities being in a position to contribute the amount required. If the object is to train students, it is not indicated as to what class of students are to be trained, or whether the training is to be of a theoretical character, or some kind of professional training is to be offered. There are already plenty of agencies for the training of teachers, and there is no scope for the employment of Psychologists who have had a training in Industrial Psychology.

......If the University has any funds at its disposal which it is willing to devote to the advancement of Psychology, these should be applied to strengthening the Department of Psychology which already exists in this University. I have asked for the employment of a whole-time demonstrator in this subject. The next step should be the creation of one or more studentships, so that a few advanced students can be put into work on research problems.

#### Patna.—Recorded.

- 1. There is no doubt about the desirability of such an institution if a satisfactory scheme. on a sound financial basis, can be framed.
- 2. It seems however premature to take up the question until (a) the majority of Indian Universities have two years post-graduate courses in Education (so far only the following Universities have two years post-graduate courses: Patna. Dacca and Rangoon), (b) there is a laboratory for work in Applied Psychology in most of the training colleges in India.

Rangoon.—In the opinion of this University the foundation of an Institute of Applied Psychology with special reference to teaching preferably on an Inter-University basis is desirable, but that this University finds it impossible for financial and other reasons to support the proposal.

#### APPENDIX VI.

# Setting up Provincial Committees re Examinations conducted by the Public Service Commission.

Resolution No. XXI of 1935:

Resolved that this Board requests the proper authorities for various examinations conducted by the Public Service Commission and where the possession of a degree is the minimum qualification, to direct the Provincial Governments to set up Provincial Committees consisting of representatives of the Provincial Governments and Universities to scrutinise all applications and forward them to the Public Service Commission with their recommendations.

## Summary of Opinions Received:

Annamalai.—Recorded.

Dacca.—The Academic Council concur.

Secretary to Government, North-West-Frontier Province.—The Local Government agree to the representation of colleges in this Province on the Provincial Committee which will be appointed at the request of the Public Service Commission.

#### APPENDIX VII.

Preservation of Ancient Monuments and Relics of Historical and Religious Importance and Training of Young Indian Scholars for Archaelogical Excavation Work.

Resolution No. XXII of 1935:

Resolved that a recommendation be made to the Government of India to amend Clause (a) in Rule 15 of the Government of India Notification No. 41-1/33. dated the 13th September. 1934, and published in the Gazatte of India, September 15, 1934, and published in the Gazatte of India, September 15,

(a) Relics of historical and religious importance and which, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, are of sufficient importance to be kept in India. shall remain the property of Government and shall be retained in India.

Resolved further that a request be made to Provincial Government that before making their recommendations to the Government of India with reference to archaeological discoveries, they be pleased to consult smitably constituted committees on which I inversities and other interested bodies are duly represented.

Resolution No. XXIII of 1935:

Reselved that the Government of India be requested to reinstitute Research Scholarships in Archæology and to make it a general rule that all bodies that carry on excavation work in India should be required to take a certain number of Indian students and give them facilities for learning excavation when the work is actually carried on in the field.

#### Summary of Replies Received:

administered so as to retain in India objects of historical, which are portance to be removed in large numbers from India and the rule  $\pi$ Ill be There is no intention of allowing objects of historical imeither by a special committee or the Director-General of Archæology in the General in Council who will be advised in such matters The decision as to what are objects of national importance will rest with remain the property of Government and shall be retained in India. of the Governor-General in Council, are of national importance, shall specifically provides that any objects, which, in the opinion held in Calcutta in February, 1935. The Rule as it stands at present XXII adopted by the Inter-University Board at their meeting 1934, and the rule as proposed, in the first part of Resolution Department Notification No. F. 41—1/33, dated the 13th September, sidt dir betallumouq ar seluA odt to (a) di eluA meewtee of Education, Health and Lands. There is hardly any difference Offg. Deputy Secretary to the Covernment of India, Department

also of national, importance in the sense of being valuable for the study of ancient Indian History. It is hoped that in view of the explanation given above, the Board will agree that the principle advocated by them has already been embodied in the rules and that Government have retained adequate power to give effect to it. The second part of this resolution is intended for the Provincial Governments to whom, it is presumed, you have addressed.

The question raised in Resolution XXIII for the revival of the system of granting research scholarships in the Archæological Department is already under the consideration of the Government of India and the views expressed by the Board will be considered before a final decision is reached.

Secretary to Government of North-West-Frontier Province: Transferred Department.—"This Government accepts the resolutions contained therein (letter No. 474—84, dated the 9th May, 1935, of the Inter-University Board) and approves the widening of the scope of Section 15-A so as to include not only human relics but all relics of historical and religious importance, and also not only relics of international importance but those of purely local importance."

## Summary of Replies from Universities:

Dacca.—The Academic Council concur.

Nagpur.—The recommendations have the full support of this University. (XXII.)

Osmania.—Agreed. (XXIII.)

### APPENDIX VIII.

Retaining of Indian Philosophy, Experimental Psychology and Anthropology in the list of subjects for the I. C. S. Examination.

Copy of letter No. 150/XXIV dated the 17th April, 1935, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board. India, Mysore, to the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Simla.

"I have the honour to communicate to you the following resolution passed by the Inter-University Board at their last meeting held at Calcutta in February, 1935.

Resolution No. XXIV of 1935:

Resolved that, in the opinion of the Board, it is most regrettable that Indian Philosophy and Experimental Psychology and Anthropology are proposed to be dropped from the list of subjects for the J. C. S. Examination, and that the Government of India be requested to retain the subjects for the I. C. S. Examination.

Resolved further that in future in all cases of changes proposed in the curricula of competitive examinations the Public Service Commission be requested to consult the Inter-University Board.

"The first part of the resolution has been communicated to the Government of India. I have the honour to myite your particular attention to the second part of the resolution. As a rule courses of study for competitive examinations are usually linked up with the subjects studied in Universities. The object of competitive examinations being to secure the best candidates, it is desirable that no able students should be handicapped in a competitive examination by the fact that the subject or subjects in which he has distinguished himself at his University do not find a place in the curriculum of the competitive examination concerned. Omission of several important subjects inflicts great hardship on students taking up those subjects and indirectly affects the study of those subjects in the Universities as very able students may prefer to avoid them, just because they will be of no use for competitive examinations. This is a very serious consideration which affects Universities very intimately. It is for this reason that the Board is anxious that before any changes are affected in the curriculum of competitive examinations the Inter-University Board should be consulted. If your Commission is pleased to accept this recommendation of the Board, it will go a great way to satisfy the requirements of the Universities, the University students and of the Commission as well, if they wish to select the best candidates and not merely the best candidates taking certain subjects. I have the honour to request you for a favourable reply."

It has been reported that the matter is yet under the consideration of the Home Department of the Government of India.

### APPENDIX IX.

## Recording the Date of Birth of Candidates in the Matriculation Certificate.

Resolution No. XXVII of 1935:

Resolved that the Universities be requested to have the date of birth recorded in the Matriculation Certificate.

### Summary of Replies Received:

Agra.—Already followed in the University.

Aligarh.—The date of birth is recorded in the High School Examination Certificate granted by this University.

Andhra.—The date of birth be recorded in future in the Matriculation Certificates.

Annamalai.—Recorded.

Calcutta.—This University has no objection in the matter.

Lucknow.—This does not apply to the Lucknow University, as the Matriculation Examination is not held by it.

Madras.—This University does not propose to take action on the lines suggested.

Nagpur.—This University does not conduct the Matriculation Examination in these Provinces.

#### APPENDIX X.

Desirability of instituting in every University Scholarships specifically for students from other Universities in India.

Resolution No. XXVIII of 1935:

Resolved that, in the opinion of the Board, it is desirable to institute in every University scholarships specifically for students from other Universities in India apart from the ordinary scholarships for which such students may be eligible.

### Summary of Replies Received:

**Agra.**—Resolved that the Executive Council regrets its inability to institute such scholarships

Allahabad.—This University has no funds for the grant of scholar-ships to students from other Universities. If the Provincial Governments concerned grant scholarships to students coming from those Provinces, the matter can be considered by this University. The financial position of the University does not allow it to make any provision for this expenditure in its budget

Research scholarships of this University are open to Post-Graduate students of other Universities.

**Andhra.**—That the Secretary, Inter-University Board, be informed that even at present, the University is awarding fellowships and scholarships to students from other Universities.

(On a further reference being made as to whether the scholarships so provided are exclusively meant for students from other Universities, the Registrar of the Andhra University wrote to say that at present there were no scholarships tenable in that University meant exclusively for students from other Universities.)

Annamalai.—Recorded.

Calcutta.—Under the existing arrangement twenty scholarships of Rs. 24 each per month, ordinarily tenable for two years, are awarded each year to Arts students. At least one of these twenty scholarships is to be awarded to a student of an outside University. Seven scholarships of Rs. 24 each per month, ordinarily tenable for two years, are awarded each year to Science students. Of these at least one is to be awarded to a student from an outside University.

Dacca.—Recorded.

**Lucknow.**—The Academic Council did not agree with the Inter-University Board.

Madras. -- Recorded.

Nagpur.—The number of scholarships under the administration of this University is at present too small to justify any expenditure on scholarships reserved for students from other Universities in near future. Osmania. -- Under consideration.

Panjab.—The Syndicate was of opinion that it was not desirable to reserve any definite number of scholarships for students of outside Universities. The Syndicate, however, would be prepared to consider favourably a limited number of applications for higher and research work from students of outside Universities for higher scholarships on the basis of reciprocity. It was suggested that the question of reciprocity should be considered by the Inter-University Board at its next meeting.

Patna.—Recorded.

### APPENDIX XI.

### Participation of Students of Indian Universities in the Scholarships Annually Awarded by the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, London.

Copy of letter No. 148/RXXIX, dated the 16th April, 1935, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Mysore, to the Secretary to the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851. 1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Road, S. Kensington, S.Q.7.

"I have the honour to communicate to you the following resolution passed by the Inter-University Board at their last meeting held at Calcutta in February 1935:—

Resolution No. XXIX of 1935:

Resolved that the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 be requested to extend to India the benefit of the scholarships awarded by them hitherto only to students selected from the Universities in other Overseas Dominions of the British Empire.

On the initiative of the Calcutta University this question was considered by the Inter-University Board and all the representatives of the different Universities in India agreed that in equity, Indian students should be eligible for the scholarships annually awarded by the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. In view of the fact that India is an integral part of the British Empire and also in view of the fact that in recent years Indian Universities have produced many eminent scientists, it is desirable that Indian students should not be debarred from participating in the advantages of so imperial a scheme as that of the scholarships awarded by the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. The Board trusts that your Commissioners will be pleased to accept the resolution noted above.

In this connection I may be permitted to draw your attention to the fact that a scheme for the Carnegie Corporation Grants has been worked for the last four years by the Universities' Bureau of the British Empire in London. They are open to a member of a University staff in any of the dominions of the Empire. The number of grants is not large enough to give an equal chance to the dominions, but there has been an equitable distribution of the grants among the different dominions and I am glad to inform you that during three years two eminent Indians were awarded a grant and it is not unlikely that this year also India may get one grant. If for any reasons you find that the number of scholarships awarded by you is not large enough to go the round of all the dominions, I beg to request you to consider the feasibility of adopting the scheme of the Carnegie Corporation Grants.

The resolution referred to above was passed unanimously by the representatives of all the Universities and the Board trusts that the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 will be pleased to consider it most sympathetically."

Copy of letter dated the 29th June, 1935, from the Secretary, the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851. I Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Road, S. Kensington, S.Q.7, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Mysore

"I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of April 16th forwarding to the Commissioners a resolution, passed by the Inter-University Board at their meeting at Calcutta in February last, in favour of the extension to India of the Commissioners' Overseas Scholarships Scheme.

In reply I am to inform you that this question has already received the careful and sympathetic attention of the Commissioners, who informed the Under-Secretary of State for India on November 22nd, 1934, that it is their wish to extend the benefits of the scheme to India as soon as their financial position allows it. This desire they have since reiterated in their Ninth Report to the Crown which was presented to Parliament by command of His Majesty in April last.\*

Unfortunately the existing resources of the Commissioners do not allow of any increase of the fund available for Overseas Scholarships, and until this is possible they cannot increase the number of annual awards or modify the present system of allotting the Scholarships.

While, therefore, the Commissioners can hold out no immediate hope of including India in the scheme, they nevertheless desire me to assure you that they are anxious to bring this about as soon as their financial position improves:

<sup>\*</sup> We have referred to the remarkable success which has attended the operation of this scheme during the past forty-four years and we have expressed the hope that the great benefits which our Scholarships have conferred on scientific education at home and in the Dominions may, at no distant date, be extended to India and other parts of the Empire which are not yet included in the scheme.

### APPENDIX XII.

### Facilities for Physical Training.

Resolution No. XXX of 1935 :

Resolved that, in the opinion of the Board, it is desirable to provide facilities for Physical Training in every Province.

### Summary of Replies Received:

Agra.—Resolved that the Council endorsed the proposal of the Board.

Aligath.—Recorded. This University is already providing fact-

lities for Physical Training.

Allahabad.—Every facility exists in this University for the Physical

Training and development of its students.

### Ordinances. Chapter XXXI.

ATHLETIC AND PHYSICAL TRAINING OF STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

I. Every male student must, within two months immediately following his admission, present hunself for medical examination by the University Doctor or such other Doctor as the University may employ for that purpose.

2. Every male student of First Year B A., B.Sc. or B.Com. class, except those who have joined the University Training Corps or are exempted on Medical Certificate signed by the University Doctor, must put in the percentage of physical training required by Ordinance

4 of this Chapter.

3. There shall be three periods of Physical Training, of one bour each, for each student during every week of the University terms, i.e.,

each, for each student during every week of the University terms, i.e., from the beginning of the University session to the Daseliw vacation to the beginning of the Christmas vacation and from the end of the Christmas vacation and from the end of the Christmas vacation and from the end of the Christmas vacation till the classes are closed.

4. Any male student for whom Physical Training is compulsory under Ordinance 2 of this Chapter, will not be promoted to a higher class unless he has attended at least 60 hours of the training prescribed under Ordinance 3 of this Chapter or 60 hours of parade in the University Training Corps.

5. Physical Training will comprise any of the following:--

(a) Setting-up Exercises and Swedish Drill. (b) Gymnastics. (c) Wrestling. (d) Boxing. (e) Pencing. (f) Swimming. (g) Games—Cricket, Football. Hockey, Tennis. (h) Rowing.

At the beginning of the University reserons a structoryl plus or the above sections and his attendance of the above sections and his attendance of the above sections and his attendance of the special points of the sections are the sections of the sectio

in that section. Such students as are regular members of the University Team or a College or Hostel Team and produce a statement signed by the University or College or Hostel Captain concerned to that effect will be permitted to join section (g) but each of such students will only be given credit under Ordinance 4 for the number of matches actually played by him. If such a student does not play sixty matches he must make up the balance of the number of periods required by Ordinance 4 by attendance at some other of the above-mentioned sections.

For section (g) students shall be placed under the supervision of the Principal or Warden concerned, or for members of the Delegacy under that of the Proctor and they shall be responsible for maintaining a proper attendance Register.

6. The University shall maintain the necessary staff for physical training with the sanction of the Executive Council.

Andhra.—Recorded.

Annamalai.—This University is in general agreement with the Resolution. This University is already imparting instruction in Physical Education, and this year a Summer School has been started.

Calcutta.—Recorded.

Dacca.—There is provision for physical training in this University.

Lucknow.—Facilities for physical training for all resident students are provided at the Lucknow University. A compulsory system of physical training for all undergraduate students has been tried and found impracticable. The present system is governed by the regulation given below:—

"A system of voluntary physical training has been introduced with effect from 1st August. 1931, under the expert supervision of a qualified Director of Physical Instruction who is in charge of (a) voluntary physical training and minor games, (b) training for track and field athletics, (c) gymnasium, and (d) hygiene and health education in hostels."

(The University Regulations on this subject is found in the *University of Lucknow Prospectus*, pages 32-35. The *Annual Report for the year* 1934 contains the report of the Proctor and the Director of Physical Instruction.)

Madras.—The Syndicate has resolved that the resolution be recorded. The Physical Training is already a compulsory course in this University for all students undergoing the Intermediate course.

Mysore.—The University Council is in sympathy with the resolution. Certain facilities for physical training are already provided in this University. It is under contemplation to extend these as soon as circumstances permit.

Osmania.—The University provides adequate facilities for Physical Training and the staff consists of a Director (Part-time), one whole-time Physical Instructor (Rs. 250–400) and two assistants (Rs. 110-135).

Patna.—The Syndicate agree with the opinion of the Inter-University Board in the matter.

The Secretary to Government, United Provinces, Allahabad.—Every effort is at present being made by the Government of the United Provinces to provide facilities for physical training.

The Governor and the Minister of Education, Government of Assam, Shillong.—The Government of Assam have already done what is possible to introduce physical culture in schools by (1) the introduction of drill, gymnastics and organised games under qualified instructors, (2) the provision of gymnastic equipment. (3) the encouragement of school sports, and (4) the introduction of medical inspection. Five young men trained at the Young Men Christian Association School of Physical Education, Madras, have been stationed at five centres to tour and give instruction at the schools in their jurisdiction. Physical exercises have been made an item of the curriculum in all recognized educational institutions. Further development awaits improvement in the finances of the Province.

Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Education Department, Calcutta.—The Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) have long recognized the desirability of providing physical training in the educational institutions of this Province. A Physical Director was appointed some years ago and a Training Centre has recently been opened for training school teachers. The Calcutta University also have recently amended their regulations to require as a condition of recognition, that a school shall provide facilities for giving physical training to all its pupils.

The Offg. Secretary to Government, Education and Development Department, Government of Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi.—The Government of Bihar and Orissa (Ministry of Education) have long recognised the importance of providing facilities for physical training.

The Secretary to the Government of Burma, Education Department, Rangoon.—Burma already has a sanctioned scheme for Physical Training in schools. There is an Assistant Inspector of Physical Training in schools and it is hoped that it will be possible to expand the present scheme when Provincial finances improve. Physical Training is compulsory in all schools in the Province and intensive training courses are held for teachers every year and Physical Instructors' Certificates are issued to those who successfully complete the course. The constituent Colleges of the Rangoon University have made adequate provision for the Physical Education of their students.

The Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department, Bombay Castle.—So far as physical training in colleges is concerned the University of Bombay has laid down the following requirements:—

- (1) The University should require each affiliated college to introduce a scheme for organizing the physical training of students subject in each case to the approval of the Syndicate.
- (2) There should be a University Board or Committee who should advise the University in regard to all matters affecting physical training in the University.
- (3) A large measure of freedom should be given to the colleges in regard to the methods of physical training which they should adopt.
- (4) Principals of all colleges should report annually to the University on the working of the schemes introduced by them in their colleges.

As regards physical training in secondary schools, this Government appointed in 1927 a Committee to enquire into and report on the question of physical training of pupils in primary and secondary schools in this Presidency. The recommendations made by the Committee were considered by Government, but in view of the financial stringency they were not able to give effect to the proposals of the Committee. The facilities for physical training are, however, provided at present in Government as well as in non-Government schools according as the circumstances and finances permit.

The Deputy Secretary to Government, Education Department, Madras.—The importance of providing facilities for physical training in schools and colleges has been well recognised and that the question has been engaging the constant attention of this Government. A summary of the measures taken in furtherance of the object will be found in paragraphs 74 and 75 of the Report on Public Instruction on the Madras Presidency for the quanquennium ending 1931–32. The subject is also noticed in paragraph 18(f) of the Report on Public Instruction for 1932–33 and para 18(e) of the Report for 1933–34.

The Secretary to Government, North-West-Frontier Province, Transferred Departments, Nathiagali.—Facilities for physical training already exist in this Province. In all primary and secondary classes boys are given drill regularly every day under properly qualified drill instructors in high schools and under teachers in middle and primary schools. In the three colleges of the Province regular Physical Instructors who have undergone a course of training at Madras have been engaged.

The Secretary to Government, Judicial, Police and General Departments, H. E. H. The Nizam's Government, Hyderabad (Deccan).—The University has made adequate provision for the physical training of its students, a Director, an instructor, and two assistant instructors being specially kept for this purpose from a long time.

The Director of Public Instruction, Panjab, Lahore.—The Panjab Education Department is already taking steps for the encouragement of physical training.

### APPENDIX XIII.

### Institution of a Diploma in Journalism in Indian Universities.

Resolution No. XXXI of 1935:

Resolved that the Board do express its opinion against instituting a degree in Journalism, but that it is in favour of instituting a diploma in Journalism. provided there are suitable conveniences for practical training in Journalism.

### Summary of Replies Received:

Aligarh.—Recorded.

Andhra.—Recorded.

Annamalai.—Recorded.

Calcutta.—Recorded.

Dacca.—Recorded.

**Lucknow.**—The Academic Council agreed with the Inter-University Board in principle.

Madras.—The Senate of this University has resolved that a Diploma in Journalism be instituted and that the advice of the Academic Council be obtained regarding the academic aspects of the question.

Nagpur.—Noted.

Osmania.--Agreed in principle.

Panjab.—Agreed.

Patna.—Recorded.

#### APPENDIX XIV.

Military Training as an additional optional subject at Intermediate and B.A. stages with a view to give special encouragement to the students participating in the activities of the University Training Corps.

Resolution No. XXXII of 1935:

Resolved that the Board recommends Military Training as an additional optional subject at the Intermediate and B.A. stages with a view to give special encouragement to the students participating in the activities of the University Training Corps.

### Summary of Replies Received:

Aligarh.—In view of the institution of Class A Certificate by the Army Department, it is not necessary to include Military Training as an additional optional subject for the University Examinations.

Andhra,-Recorded.

Annamalai.—Recorded.

**Calcutta.**—This is under consideration.

Dacca.—Under consideration.

Lucknow.—The Academic Council noted this resolution.

Madras.—The Syndicate considered the above resolution and has resolved to request the Inter-University Board to address the Government of India on the question of affording additional facilities for Military Training.

It has further resolved to look into the question of making an endorsement on the University Diplomas in the case of graduates who have satisfactorily completed the course of training in the University Training Corps and its decision will be communicated to you later.

The Board was later informed that the Syndicate of the University of Madras resolved not to take any action in the matter regarding the endorsement to be made in the diplomas of graduates who have successfully completed their training in the University Training Corps.

Mysore.—The following proposition was moved at the Senate meeting held in March 1935 and lost:—

"That Military Science be introduced as one of the optional subjects for the Intermediate, B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations."

Nagpur.—"Military Science" is already an optional subject for the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations in this University. For financial reasons, however, the University has not been so far able to arrange for instruction in this subject.

Osmania.—Will be considered when the University Training Corps comes into existence.

Patna.--Recorded.

Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U.P., Allahabad.— The Board has already instituted an Examination for Certificate in Military Science. The regulations relating to this examination are contained in Chapter XIV (a), pages 19 and 20 of the Prospectus for 1937. According to regulation 3, Chapter XIV (a), the subject—Military Science—should be studied as a special optional subject in addition to the subjects recognized for the Intermediate Examination or the Intermediate Examination in Commerce or the Intermediate Examination in Agriculture. However, no detailed courses of study have yet been prescribed by the Board for the examination in Military Science nor has any institution been recognized for the examination.

### APPENDIX XV.

Migration of Students from One University to Another.

Resolution No. XXXIV of 1935:

### Resolved-

- (a) that no University should sanction the migration of a student from another University unless a migration certificate from the University concerned is submitted.
- (b) that the attention of the Universities be drawn to the proposition forwarded by the University of Bombay.

### Summary of Replies Received:

Agra.—Already followed in this University.

Aligarh.—Recorded.

- (a) This University does not admit students unless a Migration Certificate is produced.
- (b) This University is very prompt in sending the Migration Certificates of the students who migrate to other Universities.

Andhra. -- Recorded.

Annamalai.—Recorded.

**Calcutta.**—This resolution is approved by the University.

Dacca.—Before admission to the University, migration certificates are required to be produced by students from all Indian Universities except those from the University of Calcutta. In view of special circumstances this University does not insist on the production of migration certificates from Calcutta University when a student joins this University in the beginning of a Course.

Lucknow.—The practice is already in force in this University.

Madras. -- Recorded. Ordinarily migration certificates are not delayed if the applications are in order and complete.

Nagpur.—Noted.

Patna. -- Recorded.

### APPENDIX XVI.

### Concession in Railway Fares and Other Facilities for Educational Trips.

Copy of letter No. 155/R XXXV, dated the 17th April, 1935, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India. to the Secretary, Railway Department of the Government of India (Railway Board), Simla.

"I have the honour to communicate to you for favourable consideration the following resolution passed by the Inter-University Board at their last meeting held at Calcutta in February. 1935:—

Resolution No. XXXV:

#### Resolved-

- (a) that the Railway Board be requested to extend the privilege of reduction in the ordinary fares to all parties of bona-fide University or College students, not less than eight in number.
- (b) that to encourage such students to undertake educational tours, when such tours are arranged or sanctioned in the interest of education by a University or an Institution affiliated to a University, or when they travel in order to compete at all Inter-Collegiate. University or Inter-University competitions, the Railway Board be requested to grant special concessions with particular reference to (a) permission to travel in Mail Trains. (b) concession for Inter-class, and (c) concession for Coach or Manager or Professor in charge of the students travelling.
- (c) that the Railway Board be requested to permit parties of students travelling for the purposes aforesaid to break their journey at any station or stations en route: and if a party numbers 30 or more, to place a carriage at their disposal to be detached and attached at stations where they wish to halt.

In connection with the resolution noted above the Board understands that the concessions asked for are already allowed by the Burma Railways. The Board trusts that the example of the Burma Railways will be followed by the Railways in India and that the request of the Inter-University Board for concessions and facilities in travelling to students will be most sympathetically considered by your Board.

Extract from letter No. 4356-T, dated the 25th November, 1935, from the Deputy Director, Railway Board, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Mysore, in reply to the above letter.

"I am directed to say that the Indian Railway Conference Association, to whom the matter was referred for consideration, are unable to recommend any further extension of the existing concessions which are considered sufficiently liberal. The Railway Board accept the views of the Association in this matter,"

### APPENDIX XVII.

# Organisation of Inter-Collegiate and Inter-University Debates and Contests in Athletics and Games at the time of the Inter-University Board Meetings.

Resolution No. XXXVI of 1935:

Resolved that the University inviting the Inter-University Board be requested to organize when the Board meets, Inter-collegiate, or if possible, Inter-University, debates and contests in athletics and games so as to bring the students of the University into contact with the members of the Inter-University Board.

### Summary of Replies Received:

Aligarh.—Approved. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor has been requested to take necessary steps in this connection when the Inter-University Board meets at Aligarh.

Andhra.—Recorded.

Annamalai.—Recorded.

Calcutta.- This has been recorded.

**Dacca.**—Recorded.

Lucknow.—The Executive Council noted this resolution.

Madras.—Recorded.

Nagpur.—This University agrees.

Osmania.—Agreed.

Patna, -Recorded.

### APPENDIX XVIII.

Recognition of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar and the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa, for entering upon Research at Indian Universities.

Resolution No. XLI of 1935:

Resolved that the applicants from the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar, and the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa, for higher University degrees in research should submit through the Director of the Institute at Muktesar or Pusa, as the case may be, to the University concerned their request that the qualifications they hold may be accepted as equivalent to the qualifications laid down by the University for entering upon research.

### Summary of Replies Received:

Aligarh.—The consideration of this resolution has been postponed for the present.

Andhra.—Recorded.

Annamalai - Recorded.

Calcutta .- This has been approved generally.

Dacca.—The Academic Council concur.

Lucknow.—The Executive Council regretted that under the existing Act it was not practicable for the University to grant this request.

Madras.—Recorded. No general recognition of an Institute for preparing students for M.Sc. is granted. Each case is decided on application received.

Nagpur.—This University accepts the procedure suggested.

Osmania.—No research degrees are awarded at present.

Patna.—Recorded.

#### APPENDIX XIX.

### Publication of a Union Catalogue of Journals and Sets of Journals available in Universities.

Resolution No. XLII of 1935:

**Resolved** that the opinion of the Libraries Association, Calcutta, be invited *re* the publication of the Union Catalogue of Journals and Sets of Journals available in the different Universities.

Copy of letter No 161/R XLII, dated the 20th April, 1935, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board. India, to the Secretary, Libraries Association, Calcutta

"I have the honour to communicate to you the following resolution passed by the Inter-University Board at their last meeting held at Calcutta in February, 1935:—

Resolution No. XLII ·

**Resolved** that the opinion of the Libraries Association, Calcutta, be invited rc the publication of the Union Catalogue of Journals and Sets of Journals available in the different Universities.

At the meeting of the Board held at Delhi in March 1934 a resolution was passed to the following effect:

"That information be collected and supplied to the Universities re the Journals and Sets of Journals obtainable in the different Universities."

(Resolution LIV (b).)

Subsequently all the Universities were requested to send me the lists of Journals and Sets of Journals available in their Libraries. Several such lists have already been received, but before the work of printing was undertaken Mr. S. R. Ranganadhan, Librarian, Madras University Library. Madras, prepared a note which was forwarded to this office by the University of Madras. He pointed out the difficulties inherent in the scheme of Union Catalogue. This note was again circulated among the Universities to elicit the opinions of the University Librarians. The original note of Mr. Ranganadhan as well as the opinions of the Librarians of the Dacca and Lucknow University Libraries are printed as Appendix O on pages 195-198 of the Annual Report of the Inter-University Board for the year 1934-35, a copy of which is being sent to you by separate post.

Mr. Ranganadhan's note as well as the replies of the University Librarians of Dacca and Lucknow were considered by the Board at their meeting held at Calcutta in February, 1935, and the resolution noted above was passed.

I have the bonour to request you to place the matter before the

Libraries Association, Calcutta, and to inform me in what way your Association can co-operate with the Universities in preparing the Union Catalogue of Journals and Sets of Journals.

An early reply will oblige me.

Copy of letter No. 308 I.L.A. dated the 1st May, 1935, from the Secretary, Indian Library Association, Calcutta, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 161/RXLII, dated the 20th April. 1935, and to state that at the First All-India Library Conference held in Calcutta in September, 1933, it was decided that the newly formed Indian Library Association should undertake the compilation of a Union Catalogue of Scientific periodicals. In pursuance of the said resolution, the Association appointed a small committee for the purpose, which is still working on the scheme. Accordingly, I am to suggest that the work of compiling the proposed catalogue should be left to the Indian Library Association, and any material that may be lying with the Inter-University Board or that may come to its hands may kindly be transferred to the Indian Library Association, with permission from the Board to utilise that, in the preparation of the Catalogue by the Association. This arrangement will save the Board the task of preparing the Catalogue, which, as you state, does not possess requisite facilities: and which. I hope you will admit, is the proper function of libraries. In case, the Board agrees to this proposal, and as soon as the material is transferred to the Association, the work of actually compiling the Catalogue will be started with a view to make it ready for the press. It is premature for me at this stage to enter into the financial aspect of the question, or to say anything with regard to its apportionment between the two bodies. So I would like to keep this matter open for the time being or till such time that the Catalogue is ready for being sent to the press, when some sort of agreement could be arrived at in the matter.

I have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the Annual Report of the Board for the year 1934-35, forwarded with your said letter. I have read with interest the notes regarding the proposed Catalogue and I am one with the Librarians of Dacca and Lucknow Universities in saying that the difficulties imagined are not of such great magnitude as to hinder the progress of the work. Rather I should say that these are not difficulties of a nature which cannot be easily surmounted. When the Association has taken upon itself the task of preparing the Catalogue, it can be expected to realise the difficulties standing in the way, and how to overcome them."

#### APPENDIX XX.

### Starting Adult School Movement in India.

Resolution XLIII of 1935:

Resolved that the letter of Mr. Ernest Champness (re starting Adult School Movement in India) be forwarded to the Universities to elicit their opinions.

### Summary of Replies Received:

Agra.—Resolved that a copy of the letter be forwarded to the Colleges for an expression of opinion and the matter placed again before the Council at its next meeting.

Aligarh.—Generally approved. The Department of Education of this University would be willing to co-operate in the work of Adult Education.

Allahabad.—The University is whole-heartedly in favour of the Adult School Movement and is willing to provide all facilities for the formation of "Study Adult Schools". It is not however, in a position at present to provide funds for the purpose.

Andhra.—Under consideration.

Annamalai. - Recorded.

Calcutta.—Under consideration.

Madras.—The Syndicate is in favour of the movement to encourage rural uplift and adult education through an agency, such as, a Study Adult School, which a College or a number of Colleges in any centre jointly might be able to create.

Past and present members of the University (past and present students of Colleges) should join to work in any centre. The moffussil Colleges might be requested to encourage such movements in the area and afford facilities for voluntary work, such as by giving to the agency, free accommodation, free use of books in library. lanterns or other articles for demonstration purposes.

In addition, the Syndicate would favour the running of an educative course of a few months—duration which will equip persons who take up the course, to enable them to do efficient work on rural uplift and adult education in areas in which they propose to work. The course might include lessons in Sanitation, Hygiene Agriculture. Veterinary Science, First Aid Co-operation and Rural Economics. Heads of Departments in Government as well as University Departments might be requested to co-operate in the conduct of the courses for a period of three months.

Mysore.—The University is not in favour of organising adult schools. The question is one which relates to the work of the Department of Public Instruction,

Nagpur.—This University will be glad to have the benefit of the advice of any experts in Adult Education sent by National Adult School Union. But it considers that such movements are more fruitful when they owe their origin to local initiative.

Osmania.—The Committee appointed by the authorities of the University to consider this question finds it difficult to form any opinion regarding the scheme outlined in Mr. Champness's letter till the *Hand-book* referred to therein is published.

It may, however, be stated that the Education Department is tackling the problem and that there were 45 schools for adults during the last official year with 1,531 students. The uplift work is carried on by several agencies notably the Co-operative Credit and Agricultural Departments of the State. The Central Co-operative Union has devoted a good deal of attention to the matter and is maintaining, with the active co-operation of the Educational Department, six experimental centres for interesting villages in uplift problems.

**Panjab.**—The University would be glad to co-operate and discuss with the representative of the National Adult School Umon if he visited India, but that doubts were felt as regards the success of the experiment proposed in the letter, was endorsed.

**Patna.**—Resolved that Adult Education, except in a few industrial centres where employers are prepared to offer facilities and find support is not yet in the region of practical politics in Bihar and Orissa.

However sympathetic Government were to the movement—and no Government could be unsympathetic to a movement which is meant to inspire grown-ups to be something more than they are now—they have no money to spare for its support. Their first concern is with the education of children of school-going age and until the ordinary system of primary education is placed on a satisfactory basis they have no right to spend money on the primary education of adults. Primary Education generally will only be satisfactory when the district boards receive larger grants from Government or are prepared to raise money by an education cess or rate. As regards the University, primary education of adults does not come within its purview.

The following conditions appear to be wanting in this Province:—

- (1) The desire among illiterate adults for education.
- (2) Public interest in the problem of adult education.
- (3) A sincere band of selfless workers ready and willing to take up the work.

### APPENDIX XXI.

### Representation to University of Cambridge re granting Privilege of Affiliation to Universities in the United Provinces.

Copy of letter No. 195/R-XLIV, dated the 25th April, 1935, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India. Mysore, to the Registrar, University of Cambridge, Cambridge.

"I have the honour to communicate to you the tollowing resolution passed by the Inter-University Board at their meeting held at Calcutta on the 28th February, 1935:—

Resolution No. XLIV

**Resolved** that the University of Cambridge be requested to grant the privilege of affiliation to Pass students of the Universities in the United Provinces.

The question was considered by the Board on the initiative of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Lucknow. It appears that the Cambridge University has withdrawn the privilege of affiliation from the graduates who were technically at a University in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for two years only. In fairness to the Universities in the United Provinces it ought to be made clear that substantially the periods of study in the different Universities in India do not differ. In most of the Universities—and this was true of the University of Allahabad till some years ago—the Intermediate classes form part of the regular college course and so a student who took his B.A. degree four years after the Matriculation technically satisfied your requirement that a student should have passed three years in a University and I understand that the privilege of affiliation is still extended to Universities where Intermediate Colleges are parts of Universities. The Sadler Commission recommended that Intermediate Colleges should not form part of the Universities. This recommendation has been followed by some of the Universities in the United Provinces and it would be hardly fair to penalise them for accepting a recommendation of so distinguished a body as the Sadler Commission. Anyway. I beg to point out that so far as the period of study is concerned, the Universities in the U.P. satisfy your conditions for affiliation in spirit and therefore the Board trusts that this representation on behalf of the Universities of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh will be considered in a most sympathetic manner by your University.

Copy of letter No. H.3/7246, dated the 8th August, 1925, from the Registrar, University of Cambridge, Combridge, to the Secretary. Inter-University Board, India, Mysore

"I am now able to reply, on behalf of the Council of the Senate. to your letter No. 195/R-XLIV of April 25, of which I acknowledged the receipt in my letter of May 17.

Until ten years ago this University had special regulations under which members of Indian and other Universities might receive the

privileges of Affiliation: e.g., the special regulations concerning Allahabad students were as follows:

"That any matriculated student of the University of Allahabad be entitled to be admitted to the privileges of Affiliation provided (1) that he has, in accordance with the regulations of the University, studied for not less than two vears at one or more Institutions for the education of adult students affiliated up to the standard for graduation, (2) that he has in the Matriculation Examination or in some higher in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Sanskrif, Arabic Persian, or Pali, and (3) that he has passed in the First Division in the Intermediate Examination in Arts or in Science, or has passed in the Pirst Other English Division in the Pirst out the Second Division in the Final Examination for the Degree of Bachelot of Arts or Easier Examination for the Degree of Bachelot of Science, or has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelot of Science or has passed the Examination for the Degree of

Master of Arts or Master of Science." Our present system has no such special regulations. We have a long list of Associated Institutions, including thirteen Indian Uni-

a long list of Associated Institutions including thirteen Indian Universities: and the privileges of Affination are automatically accorded to any person admitted to Cambridge University who has been a member of any person admitted to Cambridge University and has recorded in the first privilege of the Area of the Area

any degree. But when it abolished those special regulations this University

anticipated that the authorities of the several colleges would choose, from among applicants qualified for the privileges of Afribation, those who could be expected to profit by a further degree course. In general that choice has excluded passmen, therefore the advantage which a pass graduate of (e.g.) Madras enjoys in this matter over a pass graduate of Allahabad, who has been a member of his indust University for two years only, as manufatantial. (The Council understand that at the Universities in question two years incondership of the University itself Universities in question two years incondership of the University itself

does not suffice for any but a pass degree an unsubstantial grievance

present regulations.

present regulations.

Exceptional cases of your pass graduates who are likely to profit by a Cambridge degree course can be considered under Regulation 4 of

Associated Institutions and Affiliated Students.

(Regulation I — A student who has been a member of an Associated Institu

the rules.\*

(Regulation I —A student who has been a member of an A-scottsted Institution for not less than three years, and who, before matriculation at the University of Cambridge, shall be entitled to be approved as an Affiliated Student either on or after matriculation. Application to such approved, as an Affiliated Student either on or after matriculation. Application to such approvel, with credentials signed by the Registrat or other matriculation in an absolute of the Registrate or other than the support of the Associated Institution may be presented to the Registrate.

competent authority of the Associated Institution, may be presented to the Registrary at any time after the student has been accepted for admission by a College, and a fee as any time after the student for the Chest as soon as his credentials have been accepted by the Conneil of the Senate.)

• 4. In any particular case the Council of the Senate may propose a Grace conferring all or any of the privileges of Affiliation for the education of adults, who does not fulfill the requirements of Regulation 1.

### APPENDIX XXII.

### Terms for Competition organized by Indian Village Welfare Association, London.

The Indian Village Welfare Association offers a prize of Rs. 300 for a drama, containing propaganda for the abolition of Child Marriage, the original work of a graduate of a recognized University.

The Association also offers a prize of Rs. 200 to students of recognized Universities for a similar drama, and is prepared to award a third prize of Rs. 100 for the second best play submitted provided it is of sufficient merit.

If none of the plays submitted is considered suitable, no prize will be awarded; in this matter, and in respect of the comparative merit of plays submitted, the decision of the Indian Village Welfare Association shall be final.

For purposes of this competition, the term "student" means anyone who, at the time of submitting his or her play, has passed the matriculation examination of one of the recognized Universities, is studying at an institution recognized by one of those Universities, and has not yet graduated.

A play must be the original work of the graduate or student competing and must bear a certificate to the effect that it complies with this condition.

The play may be in English or in any of the tollowing vernaculars:—Bengali, Hindi, Marathi, Tamil, Urdu, but if the original is not in English it must be accompanied by an English translation.

Plays must be suitable for presentation on the stage before unsophisticated village audiences: the language used should therefore be as simple as possible and technical terms or a necessity for using heavy or expensive apparatus should be avoided.

The subject should be treated in a general way and should not be so handled as to be capable of being construed into an attack on any particular community or on the followers of any particular religion.

The length of the play should be such that the time taken for performance on the stage should not exceed two hours.

The play, or plays, for which prizes are awarded shall become the property of the Indian Village Welfare Association, and may not be published or performed except with that Association's sanction.

The competition will remain open till six months after notification.

Competitors should send their plays to the Registrars of their Universities.

#### APPENDIX XXIII.

Payment of Travelling Allowances to representatives of Indian Universities on the Animal and Husbandry Wing and the Crops and Soils Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

Resolution No. XLVI of 1935:

Resolved that the Government of India be requested to pay the usual Travelling Allowance to representatives on the Animal and Husbandry Wing and the Crops and Soils Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

Copy of letter No. 2629, dated the 8th March. 1935, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, to the Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi

"I have the honour to communicate to you the following resolution passed by the Inter-University Board at the meeting held at Calcutta from the 26th to 28th ultimo.

Resolution No. XLVI:

"Resolved that the Government of India be requested to pay the usual Travelling Allowance to representatives of the Universities on the Animal and Husbandry Wing and Crops and Soils Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry."

At the time of requesting me to have the Universities' representatives elected, you mentioned that their Travelling Allowance would not be borne by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The Inter-University Board is not in a position to pay the Travelling Allowance and the Universities do not feel justified in making any provision in their budgets for the T. A. to the representatives of the Universities in general. Under the circumstances it comes to this that the elected representatives of the Universities have to bear their own expenses. This has naturally been found to be a hardship and the Board has resolved that the Government of India should be requested to pay the Travelling Allowance as in the case of the members of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

In this connection I may draw your attention to the Resolution No. XLIV passed by the Inter-University Board at their meeting held at Delhi in 1934:

"Resolved that in the opinion of the Board whenever Universities are requested to elect representatives to such bodies as the Indian Medical Council, the Universities concerned should not be required to pay the travelling allowance to their representatives."

In reply to this resolution, the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, was pleased to write as follows:—

"With reference to your letter No. 212, dated the 8th May, 1934, forwarding a copy of Resolution No.XLIV passed by the Inter-University Board, India, at their annual meeting, held at Delhi in March, 1934, on the subject mentioned above, I am directed to state that whenever Universities are asked to elect representatives to such bodies as the Medical Council of India, and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Universities concerned are not ordinarily required to pay travelling allowances to their representatives."

It is clear from the above that the Government of India have been pleased to accept generally the principle that the University representatives on all-India bodies should have their travelling expenses paid by the Government of India. If the members themselves have to pay their T.A. some of them may be unwilling to incur this expenditure and they may not attend the meeting, in which case the purpose of having University representatives on the two wings of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry will not be realized. The Board trusts that the Government of India will be pleased to accept this recommendation of the Board."

Copy of letter No. F.152/35/G, dated the 25th July 1935, from the Offg. Secretary to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Simla, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Mysore.

"With reference to your letter No. 2629, dated the 8th March, 1935, I am directed to state that it has already been decided after careful consideration that the travelling allowance of members of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry who represent bodies like the Inter-University Board. Indian Central Cotton Committee. Indian Tea Association, Indian Lac Research Institute, Indian Research Fund Association, etc., should, if possible, be met from the funds of the bodies they represent and in any case not from the funds of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The meetings of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry are intended to afford research workers opportunities of meeting one another, establishing personal contacts and exchanging views on subjects of common interest. I am to express regret that in the circumstances the decision already arrived at cannot be altered."

#### APPENDIX XXIV.

### Formation of a Committee to serve as a link between the Universities and the International Universities Conference.

Copy of letter No. 5719 of 1935, dated the 3rd May, 1935, from the Registrar, Bombay University, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Mysore

"I am directed by the Syndicate to forward to you herewith a circular letter, which this University received from the Conference Secretary, International Universities Conference. Oxford, and to inquire of you what the Inter-University Board proposes to do in the matter and whether you have received any replies from the other Universities in this behalf. I shall be obliged if you will communicate to me what are the views of the other Indian Universities on this subject and what course of action is proposed to be taken in this behalf."

### From the Conference Secretary:

At the International University Conference, held in Oxford in June 1, 1934, it was decided that further Conferences, for the discussion of matters of world-wide interest in connection with the organization and development of Universities, should be held annually for the next few years and afterwards at somewhat longer intervals.

The Conference in 1935 is to be organized by the Federation de l'Enseignement Superieur of France, and will take place in June at Grenoble, while that in 1936 will be organized by the Reichsverband der deutschen Hochschulen at Heidelberg.

Details of these decisions and of other proceedings of the Conference will be found in the euclosed Report.

The Conference further resolved that a Corresponding Committee should be formed, consisting of representatives of the following:—

(1) Associations of University Professors or University Teachers, in countries where such associations exist. (2) The University, in countries where there is only one University: (3) Representatives from other countries, to be appointed either by each University separately, or jointly by all, or by a group of the Universities.

The Conference considered that the function of this Committee would be to act as a link between Universities and University Associations on the one hand, and the International Conference on the other and thus to perpetuate an International University Organization between meetings of the Conference.

The primary business of the Committee will be to collect information and responsible opinion regarding questions to be discussed at the following Conference. No financial obligation will fall upon members.

The Committee will act by correspondence but, if possible, a meeting of its members will be held in connection with each International Conference.

Membership may be personal or ex-officio. Members may act for any period, at the discretion of those who appoint them.

1 have the honour to inform you that I was appointed by the Oxford Conference, 1934, to act as Secretary of the Corresponding Committee.

'I have, therefore, further, the honour to invite you to forward to me, as soon as may be possible, the name of the person who will act as your representative (or the representative of your University) on the Committee and to whom I may address any correspondence relating to the Conference of 1935.

### Replies Received from Universities

Agra.—The University has appointed the Rev. T. D. Sully, M.A., Principal, St. John's College, Agra. to represent the Agra University at the Conference.

Allahabad.—This University does not propose to take any action in the matter. The Conference meets at Grenoble in France this month and it is now too late to intimate the name of the representative of this University for this Conference.

Andhra.—The Andhra University is a member of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire and that the University will accept the decision of the latter on this question.

Annamalai.—The University has appointed the Vice-Chancellor, a member of the Corresponding Committee of the International Universities Conference.

**Calcutta.**—The University does not propose to send any representative to the Conference

Dacca.—If the Committee desires any information and opinion regarding questions to be discussed at the Conference, the Secretary of the Students' Information Bureau. University of Dacca, may be addressed.

Lucknow.—The Vice-Chancellor of this University will represent the Lucknow University on the Corresponding Committee of the International Universities Conference.

Madras.—The Syndicate considered a similar communication from the Conference Secretary of the International Universities Conference, and has appointed the Registrar of the University, the Corresponding Member of the University on the Corresponding Committee of the Conference. The Syndicate has also appointed Dr. P. J. Thomas, University Professor of Indian Economics, a delegate to represent this University at the Conference to be held at Grenoble.

Mysore.—This University has not been addressed by the Conterence Secretary, International Universities Conference, Oxford.

Nagpur.—This University has appointed Mr. A. C. Sen Gupta, M.A. to be its representative on the Corresponding Committee appointed by

the University Conference of 1934. No further action is proposed to be taken at present.

Osmania.—The Council of the University has appointed Dr. A. H. Mackenzie, M.A., B.Sc., D.Litt., C.S.I., C.I.E., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, to represent the University on the Corresponding Committee of the International Universities Conference to be held at Heidelberg in 1936.

Patna.—Mr. J. S. Armour, M.A. (Glasgow), B.A. (Oxon.), Principal, Patna College, Patna, has been nominated by this University as the representative to whom correspondence relating to the Conference may be addressed.

Rangoon.—The University does not propose to take any action in he matter.

### APPENDIX XXV.

### Bibliography of Doctorate Theses in Science and Arts.

Copy of letter No. RAG AH|N, dated the 9th January 1936, from Sir Richard A. Gregory, Editor, "Nature", London, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Mysore.

"You have given me much pleasure by sending me a copy of the pamphlet published by the Inter-University Board giving a list of Doctorate Theses in Science and Arts accepted by Indian Universities from January 1930. I feel honoured by the fact that my suggestion has been adopted that such a list, if published, would serve a useful purpose. I made the suggestion because I find that outside scientific circles people do not seem to realise the amount of original work that was actually being carried on by post-graduate students of Indian Universities. The publication of the list should do something to enlighten administrative and other officials upon this point. The list is certainly a worthy record of active research work being carried on in India, and I trust that it will be widely distributed, and will be the means of encouraging further work in the same direction."

### APPENDIX XXVI.

### Inclusion of Natural Science Subjects in the Syllabus of Subjects for Examinations held by the Public Service Commission.

Copy of letter No. F. 20-4-35—Police, dated the 4th January, 1936, from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, New Delhi, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Mysore.

"I am directed to refer to your letter No. 1002, dated the 26th August 1935, addressed to the Department of Education, Health and Lands, relating to a resolution passed by the Inter-University Board for the inclusion of Natural Science subjects in the syllabus of subjects for the competitive examinations held by the Public Service Commission for recruitment inter alia to the Indian Police.

- 2. In reply I am to say that Botany and Zoology are already included in the list of subjects for the Indian Police Examination. As regards Geology the Government of India have ascertained that the number of candidates who took lower and higher Geology for the Indian Civil Service Examinations in India was none in 1932, three in 1933, two in 1934 and one in 1935, i.e., a total of 6 in four examinations. These figures do not indicate any real demand for the inclusion of Geology in the syllabus of subjects for the Indian Police Examination.
- 3. In the absence of such demand, the inclusion of Geology in the syllabus for the Indian Police presents financial and administrative difficulties. The mere setting of a question paper in an additional subject involves an expenditure of Rs. 100 and this absorbs the whole of the examination fees of two candidates. There are, of course, other expenses connected with the marking of scripts, etc. Thus, when only one ci two candidates appear. Government suffers a loss which would not be compensated by any advantage to be gained by the inclusion of Geology.
- 4. Moreover, when there are only one or two candidates their answers do not provide sufficient material on which to form a reliable opinion whether the marking is approximately on the same standard as in other subjects.
- 5. For these reasons the Government of India regret that they are unable to agree to the inclusion of Geology in the list of subjects for the Indian Police.
- 6. As regards the inclusion of Natural Science subjects in the syllabus of subjects for other public examinations. I am to say that representations should be addressed to the appropriate departments of the Government of India."

APPENDIX XXV[I.

### Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31st December, 1935.

RECEIPTS.	Rs	л. <b>Р</b> .	Rs.	Ā,	P.	Payments.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	Å.	P.	
To Balance on 1st January, 1935— With the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., Mysore	8,284					By Honorarium to Secretary Subordinate Staff Travelling Allowance to Staff Contingencies including Postage and			3,000 2,515 5 <b>6</b> 0	12	5	
With Secretary	) <del>1</del>	12 5	8,319	1	3	Stationery			630 784		0	IZ
of India for 1935-36 Contributions from Constituent			900			Other Publications  Books and Magazines			339 42		0	er-U
Universities for 1935-36  Advertisements			13,000 6 45 40	0 0 11 0	0 10	Travelling Allowance to Representatives Furniture Auditors' Fee			2,609 190 100	0	0	Inter-University
Interest on Current Account for the year			38	4	0	Provident Fund Miscellaneous			137 32		0	
			22,349	1	1	Balance on 31st December, 1935— With the Bank of Mysore, 1.td., Mysore, on Current Account 1 With Secretary	11,148			BOARD		
TOTAL			22,349	7	l	TOTAL			22,349		ľ	

MADRAS, Alst January, 1936. Examined and found correct.
(Sd.) FRASER & ROSS,

Chartered Accountants,

Registered Accountants.

### Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board, India, held at Aligarh, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of February, 1936.

### Fogramme.

February 24, 1936.

11-45 A.M. Reception of the Members in the Old Boys' Lodge by the Officers of the University.

12 Noon to 1-15 P.M. Meeting of the Board in the Old Boys' Lodge.

1-15 P.M. to 2 P.M. Lunch in the Old Boys' Lodge.

2 P.M. to 3 P.M. Meeting of the Board.

3 P.M. to 4 P.M. Visits to the Dining Hall, S. S. East, S. S. West, Mosque, Osmania Hostel, Geography Deptt.,

(where University Films will be shown),

Strachey Hall and Library.

4-15 P.M. Tea with Members of the Staff in Beck Manzil.

6-30 P.M. Joint Meeting of the Philosophical and Economics

Societies in the Rampur Hamid Hall, Addresses by: (1) Prof. P. A. Wadia. (2) Prof. A. R. Wadia.

8 P.M. Dinner at Vice-Chancellor's Residence.

February 25, 1936.

10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Meeting in the Old Boys' Lodge. 1-15 P.M. to 2 P.M. Lunch in the Old Boys' Lodge.

3 P.M. to 4 P.M. Visits to Zoological Laboratory, Botanical Laboratory. Chemical Laboratory and Physical

Laboratory.

4 P.M. to 6 P.M. Sports Final.

Tea on Sports Grounds.

6-30 P.M. Meeting of the Sultania Historical Society in the

Strachey Hall. Lecture by Mr. Mahmudul Hasan of Dacca University on "the Court of Charles II" illustrated by magic lantern slides.

7-30 P.M. Dinner with Nawab Dr. Hafiz Sir Ahmad Said

Khan of Chhatari at Rahat Manzil. Marris Road.

9 P.M. Union Debate.

February 26, 1936

10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Meeting in the Old Boys' Lodge.
1-15 P.M. to 2 P.M. Lunch in the Old Boys' Lodge.

2-30 P.M. to 3-30 P.M. Visits to Irwin Circle, Minto Circle, Training College, Aftab Hostel and Swimming Bath,

3-30 P.M. Tennis on the Swimming Bath Lawns.

5 P.M. Games, Prize Distribution on Swimming Bath

Grounds.

6-30 P.M. to 7-30 P.M. Annual Meeting of the Physical Society in the Physics Lecture Theatre.

Lecture by Dr. R. Samuel, Nizam Professor of Physics, on "Band Spectra. Electronic Configuration and Valency of Molecules."

### Proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board, India, held at Aligarh, on the 24th, 25th and 26th February, 1936.

#### PRESENT:

- 1. R. Littlehailes, Esq., M.A., C.I.E. (Madras), (Chairman).
- 2. Principal A. B. Dhruva, M.A., LL.B. (Benares).
- 3. Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A. (Bombay).
- 4. Pandit Amaranatha Jha, M.A. (Allahabad).
- 5. Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Kt., M.A., D.Litt. (Andhra).
- 6. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Khaja Md. Noor, C.B.E., Khan Bahadur (Patna).
- 7. Prof. A. C. Sen Gupta, M.A. (Edin.). (Nagpur).
- 8. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc. (Lucknow).
- Syamaprasad Mookerjee, Esq. M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law, M.L.C. (Calcutta).
- 10. Prof. A. B. A. Haleem, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law (Aligarh).
- 11. Dr. G. Matthai, M.A. Sc.D. (Cantab.). F.R.S.E., I.E.S. (Panjab).
- 12. Prof. H. K. Sherwam, M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.Hist.S., Hon.M.I.H.Fr., Head of the Department of History, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan, (Osmania)
- 13. Prof. J.C. Rollo, M.A. (Glasgow), J.P., Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore, (Mysore).
- 14. Prof. R. C. Majumdar Professor of History. (Dacca).
  - Sir George Anderson, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, New Delhi, (Government of India).
  - Dr. L. K. Hyder, Ph.D., C.I.E., Member, Public Service Commission, (Public Service Commission).
  - Prof. A. R. Wadia, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law (Secretary).

#### ABSENT.

Rai Bahadur Ram Kishore, B.A., LL.B. (Delhi).

Dr. P. Basu, M.A., Ph.D., B.L. (Agra).

The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., LL.D. (Annanalai).

The members of the Inter-University Board met in the Old Boys' Lodge, Aligarh, at noon on Monday, the 24th February 1936. Before the proceedings began the Chairman, Mr. R. Littlehailes referred in feeling terms to the great loss sustained by the Board through the death of Dr. A. C. Woolner, who was a member of the Board since the year 1926 and was Chairman of the Board during the years 1928-30. Prof. G. H. Langley's letter associating himself with the Board's resolution, appreciating the services of Dr. Woolner to Indian education was also read before the Board. The members standing, a resolution was passed

placing on record the very distinguished services rendered to the Board by Dr. Woolner. The Board also resolved to convey its heartfelt sympathy to the University of the Panjab.

#### Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed's Address.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Vice-Chancellor of the Muslim University, Aligarh, in welcoming the members of the Board, spoke as follows:

"I welcome you all, gentlemen, representatives of the various Indian Universities, on behalf of the Aligarh Muslim University. I wish that your efforts may be crowned with success. The Aligarh town is very different from the seats of learning of other Universities. Aligarh has no hotel, no restaurant, no place of historic or social interest. We are in the middle of uncultivated Oosar land and we hope that the modern science of Agriculture will one day transform it into gardens and parks. town itself offers very few peculiarities except one that there is no possibility of having good drainage, as topographically it is lower than the surrounding country and blocked by canals on all sides. But you perhaps all know that Aligarh is famous for two things: (a) butter, and (b) University, and among modern industries I may perhaps add locks. This University, though comparatively young, is developed on the old Aligarh College which played an important part in the progress of the education of this country. The Aligarh College was established as a residential institution on the model of Colleges in Cambridge and Oxford. The institution emphasised the study of Muslim culture and Muslim religion, but its doors have always remained open to all. We always had a fair representation of non-Muslims in the staff and among the students of the University. We have two special hostels for Hindu students and some of the non-Muslim students themselves prefer to live in ordinary hostels with the Muslim students They are all subject to the University discipline but they are not required to study Muslim Theology or observe Mushm religious observations.

"We have several academic problems to solve which are unique to this institution. We first started as a unicollegiate University, unitary in teaching and unitary in residence, under one Principal called Pro-Vice-Chancellor. We have now split up the residential side into several Halls of residence under Provosts, which are very much like colleges in Cambridge and Oxford without teaching. The teaching side is carried on departmental-wise in the same manner as in modern English and Continental Universities. But we have still to find out some form of liaison between the teaching staff and the students similar to what existed in the College days. We have no faculty organisation and all departments are independent and sometimes jealous of each other. and consequently as the Hon'ble Mr. Raghavendra Rao remarked "there is not sufficient co-ordination between different departments'. The two important points with which we are now faced are: (a) to establish co-ordination between various departments and (b) to bring the teaching staff more in touch with the residential life of the students. I am presence of eminent and experienced educationists I help us to solve our difficulties

neral problems with which we are all faced, the most ne problem of unemployment. In European countries one always understands the unemployment of the Here in India the unemployment problem is much e of middle classes who have received High School nucation, and who by their training and education work with hands and who are usually looking forward desk or executive work You will probably agree solution of the problem of unemployment does not icationists alone. We cannot create industries in can we create a situation which may lead to of industries. We must have the co-operation of the be businessmen before we can find a solution of the we can do is to direct the Government and the busight path which may ultimately lead to the solution of this connection I should mention the excellent report Let Bahadur Sapru Committee, which will serve as a e who will attempt to solve the problem.

many other important problems awaiting your guidance, of examinations, facilities for research work, absence of es, etc. and I am sure that this Board will give a proper ple of this country. The Inter-University Board has no indary education, but it always realised that the students

who come to us are ill-equipped to receive University education and the reform in secondary education is overdue. I hope the Central Advisory Board of Education will help to solve the problem. It will serve as a co-ordinating agency between the different grades of education.

"Gentlemen, on account of the absence of all modern comforts in this town, which I have just mentioned, you will excuse us if you miss comforts to which you are accustomed in your own University centres.

"Gentlemen, I do not want to detain you long, as you have a very heavy agenda before you."

#### THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Littlehailes, the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, and Chairman of the Board, thanked the Aligarh University for its generous hospitality and in explaining the objects of the meetings of the Inter-University Board, said that the most important aspect from the educationist's point of view was to compare experiences, to exchange views, to learn from each other, and to assist each other. It was moreover all the more useful to see at first hand the working of another University and to discuss with each other matters of policy in University education in India and thereby to secure a common policy—unity but not uniformity.

Discussing the limitations of the Indian Universities, he said that each University had its own Act drawn up by the Legislature of its own province or that of all India: its own policy, as set forth and circumscribed by its Act of Incorporation, and also much more important its own aims and objects, based upon the structure, and restricted by the achievements of secondary education, in the areas from which the University drew its undergraduates. "A University does not stand by itself in an educational system; it has, on the one hand, the limitations of the secondary educational system on which it stands, and side by side with it the other Universities of India, and other institutions for higher education like the Institute of Science, Bangalore, with which it must co-operate in the common aim of all University education—the advancement of learning and the making of men of character and of high ethical standards who will form the leaders of our political and social life."

He described the diversity of structure in Indian Universities. (1) Leaving aside the ancient foundations, modern University education in India dates from the foundation in the same year of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras as purely affiliating Universities with no teaching functions, (2) other Universities, e.g., Allahabad and the Panjab were set up on the same model, (3) the older Universities began themselves to teach and research and not leave teaching and research to be conducted only through their affiliated colleges, (4) Aligarh and Benares were founded, one to express the ideals of higher Muslim education and the other to express the ideals of higher Hindu education: (5) other Universities were instituted as offshoots of the then existing Universities with the main ideas of reducing the administrative areas of the older Universities and of self-development on a policy of their own which might be essentially different from previous policies, (e.g., Osmania) or scarcely differing from previous policies (e.g., Mysore) and (6) the idea of a unitary University was set forth and Universities like Lucknow and Dacca were set up so that at the present time there are now seventeen Universities in India.

There are in India to-day at least five distinct types of Universities, the classification being made according to (1) the location of the University and its Colleges and (2) the direct control and appointment of teaching staff, i.e., according to whether the University is itself directly responsible for teaching (unitary Universities) or whether its responsibility is exercised through associated Colleges.

<sup>(3)</sup> Affiliating Universities, with no teaching functions and " localised in one place of Agen

(4) Affiliating Universities with teaching functions, and not localised in one place, e.g., Calcutta, Madras Bombay. Andbra.

(d) Affiliating Universities, with or without teaching functions but

localised in one place (federal in nature), e.g., Delhi.

There is a further division of Universities in India depending upon the stage of admission to University courses. In Dacea, Allahabad, Lucknow and Agra, the stage of admission is the 'Intermediate standard; in all other Universities in India the undergraduate comes under the control of his University at the Matriculation or Secondary ander the control of his University at the Matriculation or Secondary School leaving stage.

those of a localised University. most viderosupper affiliating traversity this differ appreciably from by localised Universities, whether unitary or federal. The financial drain on the finances of a University—a drain that is not experienced bodies whose members are drawn from wide areas involve a severe egist doug to egaite-M — egist ylqudadqeerice ets alicano') evitue-XI Backward Classes. Graduates and so on. Academic Councils and Councils, Chambers of Commerce Landholders. Depressed Classes, conceivable interest - Legislative Councils, District Boards. Municipal Properties besides persons of academic influence and authority every Senate is composed of a very large number of persons (200 or more) University Acts especially those with affiliating functions the Court or Councils and to Boards of Studies. Under some of the more recent or Senates, to the Academic Councils to the Syndicates or Executive of study, in the size, constitution and mode of appointment to the Courts sarter involve differences in the stage to admission to University courses of Universities as to their varying structures and constitutions. These anicion bas electrices of denoting the source of the second policies Administrative problems in our Universities differ considerably,

The affiliating University with teaching functions has special problems of its own. Such a University is in fact two Universities in one—a teaching University and an affiliating University. The University constituted the Agra University resolved the old affiliating and teaching Allahabad University into its constituent parts: it tooks all affiliating functions away from the old Allahabad University and gave them to the leaving it a purely localised unitary University, and gave them to the University and gave them to the Universities with a dual function and contending interests of an affiliated college are often far from identical with those interests of an affiliated college are often far from identical with those of a college at the University) to consider revolving themselves into their constituent parts, one a purely affiliating University such consider a localized unitary or tederal University?

Proceeding, Mr. Littlehailes emphasised the advantage of localised Universities either of the unitary or federal type, and impressed the need for the refention of affiliating Universities but said that it was undesirable to increase centres of University education through colleges,

New colleges would do well to set themselves up in centres where colleges already existed. College individuality could be expressed through residential halls or hostels or even by the appointment (in a federal University) of University teachers subject to their possession of some minimum qualification or their approval by the academic authority of a University. Some Mission Colleges which are supported by several Missions have solved the difficulty of appointments of staff in this manner, each supporting Mission being responsible for the appointment of the person who is to hold a named post on the staff.

Referring to some of the recent Indian University Acts which are obviously based upon the Acts of some of the modern Universities of Great Britain, Mr. Littlehailes asked if they were quite suitable for India with its vast uneducated population and limited franchise. He further asked if these Acts would not result in administration of Universities being handed over to bodies on which persons sit who were quite unfitted for their task, persons who were unable to consider University policy on academic and ethical grounds, who concentrated on questions of patronage and political policy to the detriment of principles and standards of University education and administration, who were in fact inexperienced politicians rather than educated statesmen. He further pointed out that the University Senates and Courts had to be trained to value wisdom, integrity and imagination in their representatives on the Executive bodies of the Universities: they had to realise that their representatives might at times have to sacrifice what appears to be and indeed might be immediate interests of their own University in order to further the common good of all higher education and to raise the ethical standard of academic life in India.

In conclusion. Mr. Littlehailes compared the Inter-University Board to the League of Nations—members of the League were representatives of different forms of Government with different constitutions and with different policies: they met however with a common aim: the maintenance of peace. "Members of this Board represent different kinds of Universities, with different constitutions and policies: we sit together to deliberate and discuss matters of common policy and mutual good. The members of the University Board assemble to find ways and means to maintain a high ethical standard in higher education in India, and to endeavour to secure the advancement of knowledge and research."

#### RESOLUTIONS.

- I. (a) Consideration of the Draft Report of the Inter-University Board for 1935-36.
- (b) Consideration of the accounts of the Inter-University Board for 1935 together with the audit report.

#### Resolved-

- (a) that the Report as amended be adopted.
- (b) that the statement of accounts as audited be approved.
- II. Appointment of a Committee for the selection of two candidates to be recommended for the award of Carnegie Corporation Grants.
  - Resolved that a Committee consisting of Mr. R Littlehailes, Sir George Anderson and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Khaja Mahomed Noor be appointed to select two candidates to be recommended for the award of Carnegie Corporation Grants
- III. Consideration of the question of securing uniformity in the standards of pre-medical studies for the medical degrees of different Indian Universities. (Vide page 158 of the last Report of the Inter-University Board—Resolution X.) (Vide Appendix A.)
  - Resolved that the Universities in India be invited to consider whether it is not desirable to adopt the Intermediate Examination in Science as the qualifying test for admission to Courses of study for medical degrees.
- IV. Consideration of the question whether it is desirable to have uniformity in the period of the Honours Course. (*Vide* page 162 of the last Report of the Inter-University Board—Resolution XXVI.)
  - Resolved that the Board considers it desirable to have uniformity in the period of the Honouis Course, but that in view of the differing circumstances in the different provinces of India, an attempt should be made as a first step to have this uniformity in the case of neighbouring Universities.
- V. (i) Consideration of letter No. XA 5035, dated the 3rd October 1935, from the Registrar, Madras University, together with the correspondence concerning the question of inclusion of Natural Science subjects for all the competitive examinations from which they have been omitted recently. (Vide Appendix B.)
- (n) Consideration of the recommendation of the University of Mysore that the Public Service Commission be addressed regarding (a) the continuance of Philosophy as one of the subjects for the Indian Audit and Accounts Service Examination, (b) the continuance of Natural Science as a subject in the LCS. Examination as before,

- (iii) Consideration of the question whether Philosophy has been rightly excluded from the Indian Audit and Accounts Service Examination.—Dacca University. (Vide Appendix C.)
- (iv) Consideration of the question whether Ethics and Psychology (including elements of Abnormal and Criminal Psychology) should not be included in the list of subjects for Indian Police Service Examination.—Dacca University. (Vide Appendix D.)

**Resolved** that appropriate departments of the Government of India be addressed to include:

- (i) Natural Science in the list of subjects for all the competitive examinations from which they have been recently omitted.
- (ii) Philosophy as one of the subjects for the Indian Audit and Accounts Service Examination.
- (iii) Ethics and Psychology in the list of subjects for the Indian Police Service Examination.
- VI. Consideration of the recommendation of the University of Dacca that the Board should move the Public Service Commission with a view to inducing it.—
- (i) to give equal importance to subjects like History, Economics. Politics and Philosophy for the Competitive Examinations like the Indian Civil Service Examination and the Indian Finance Service Examination, and
- (ii) to include Political Philosophy and Political Institutions including Indian Administration within the scope of the subjects permitted to be taken by candidates for the Indian Finance Service Examination.

Resolved that the Public Service Commission be addressed with a view to requesting it:

- (i) to give equal importance to subjects like History. Economics, Politics and Philosophy for the Competitive Examinations like the Indian Civil Service Examination and the Indian Finance Service Examination, and
- (ii) to include Political Philosophy and Political Institutions including Indian Administration within the scope of the subjects permitted to be taken by candidates for the Indian Finance Service Examination.
- VII. Consideration of letter dated the 26th August, 1935, from J. Ph. Vogel, Esq., c.i.e., fh.d., Professor of Sanskrit and Indian Archæology in the University of Leyden and President of the Kern Institute, together with the correspondence appended by him readdressing the Carnegie Foundation to include Indian Universities also in the scheme of the provision of thirty-six Fellowships intended for displaced German Scholars. (Vide Appendix E.)

Resolved that the Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation be requested to include Indian Universities in the scheme of the provision of thirty-six Fellowships intended for displaced German Scholars.

VIII. Consideration of the suggestion of Di. S. L. Joshi of Dartmouth College, Hanovei. re the desirability of approaching the Carnegie Trustees to finance the development of education in India, together with the opinions of the members of the Board thereon.

Resolved that the attention of Indian Universities be invited to the possibility of being assisted by the Carnegic Trustees for purposes of advanced research in different subjects, so that if they so desire, they may put themselves into communication with the Carnegic Trustees.

1X. Consideration of the question of addressing the Government of India for additional facilities for Military Training at Indian Universities. (Vide summary of the reply of the University of Madras in Appendix XVI.)

#### Resolved-

- (1) that the Board regrets that in some Universities facilities for Military Training have been sought to be reduced, and
- (2) that the Government of India be requested to afford additional facilities for Military Training at Indian Universities.
- X. Consideration of the recommendation of the University of Calcutta that in addition to the courses of studies leading to the Diploma or Degree in Teaching, every University should institute short term and vacation courses for the training of teachers of Secondary Schools.

Withdrawn.

XI. Consideration of the recommendation of the University of Mysore that the Inter-University Board should give a lead to Universities in India with reference to the interpretation of the terms 'birth' and 'domicile' when admissions are made to Arts and Professional Colleges in different Universities. (Vide Appendix F.)

Withdrawn.

- XII. Consideration of the following recommendations made by the Advanced Researches Committee appointed by the Executive Council of the Nagpur University:
- (1) "We feel that a well-equipped <u>litter-University</u> unbrary, where all publications on scientific subjects will be available, is an essential step for encouraging research work in India. It may not be possible to equip a new library duplicating books and journals available

in other Universities and in the scientific departments of the Government of India. We therefore propose that the Inter-University Board should compile a catalogue of books and journals already available and the places where they are available, and add only such at some central places as are not available anywhere in India at present."

- T,
- (2) "We think that a bibliography of papers contributed by the members of the various Universities in India should be compiled. This will automatically suggest the nature of research work which is being undertaken in the various Universities."
- (3) "The Inter-University Board, with the co-operation of the Universities, should organise khort-term classes on special subjects."
- (4) "The Inter-University Board should make available of special subjects in which facilities for research exist in the different Universities. We are prepared to admit students for research in some branches." (Vide Appendix G.)
- (5) "There may be facilities for research existing but on which no local work is done. Such facilities could be taken advantage of by interested workers, if the existence of such facilities were made known to them. As an illustration we have very rich fossil areas in this Province and no local work is being done on them. We shall be quite prepared to co-operate with interested workers."
- (6) "The Inter University Board should organise excursions on an all-India basis."
- (7) "We are of opinion that no useful purpose will be served by regional grouping of Universities."

#### Resolved that-

- (1) The Board regrets it is not prepared to take any action to have an Inter-University Library.
  - (2) Each University may undertake the compilation of a bibliography of papers contributed by its members.
  - (3) It is not possible for the Inter-University Board to organise short-term classes on special subjects.
  - (4) and (5) The Inter-University Board should compile a list of special subjects in which facilities for research exist in the different Universities.

Addresses, Annual Reports, Calendars, Syllabuses and Courses of Study and other important documents, e.g., those bearing on questions of policy, development of new courses, etc.

XIV. Consideration of the desirability of addressing the Government of India uiging upon them the immediate necessity of securing for Indian students (who are granted foreign Scholarships or Fellowships by the different Universities) a definite number of seats (without premium) in the different industrial concerns of the various countries from which supplies are purchased by India, by making suitable conditions at the time of giving contracts.—Calcutta University.

Resolved that the Government of India be addressed urging upon them the necessity of securing for Indian students who are granted foreign Scholarships or Fellowships by the different Universities a definite number of seats without premium in the different industrial concerns of the various countries from which supplies are purchased by India, by making suitable conditions at the time of giving contracts.

- XV. Consideration of the steps to be taken to give effect to the following resolution passed at the Third Conference of Indian Universities held in March, 1934
  - "XV. That in addition to technological courses of degree and post-graduate standards. Universities should institute or recognise by grant of diplomas or certificates technological courses of a predominantly practical character."

These courses should be open to those who have passed the University Entrance Examination.—CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Resolved that the attention of the Universities be drawn once again to the following resolution passed at the Third Conference of Indian Universities held in March, 1934:—

- "XV.—That in addition to technological courses of degree and post-graduate standards, Universities should institute or recognise by grant of diplomas or certificates technological courses of a predominantly practical character."
- XVI. Consideration of the recommendation of the University of Calcutta that in order to effect a closer contact between the University and the Colleges and Schools, it is desirable that selected teachers of the University should deliver popular public lectures in these institutions in their own subjects. Preferably in Vernacular. The services

XVII. Consideration of the question of Indo-Austrian exchange of Professors and Students as suggested by the President and the Managing Vice-President of the Indian Central-European Society, Vienna, Austria. (Vide Appendix H.)

Resolved that the attention of the Universities in India be drawn to the foundation of the Indian Central-European Society, Vienna, and its aims and objects.

XVIII. Consideration of the recommendation of the University of Madras re addressing the Board of Control for Cricket in India for the amendment of Rule 3 of the Qualification Rules for the Championship with a view to excluding from Inter-University Competition in future, students of Colleges who are not taking a course recognised by a University and who do not prepare for a University Examination. (Vide Appendix I.)

Resolved that the Board of Control for Cricket in India be requested to amend Rule 3 of the Qualification Rules for the Championship with a view to excluding from Inter-University Competition in future, students of colleges who are not taking a course recognised by a University and leading up to a University Examination

- XIX. Consideration of the recommendation of the University of Bombay that:
- (a) the Inter-University Board should request all the Universities in India to issue migration and other necessary certificates to students wishing to migrate from one University to another within a fortnight of the receipt of the applications for such certificates.
- (b) that the Inter-University Board should further request all the Universities in India to supply the Board with detailed information about the fees charged and applications to be made for such certificates.

#### Resolved-

- (a) that all the Universities in India be requested to issue migration and other necessary certificates to students wishing to migrate from one University to another within a month of the receipt of the application for such certificates.
- (b) that the Universities in India be requested to supply the Board with detailed information about the fees charged and applications to be made for such certificates.
- XX. Consideration of the recommendation of the University of Bombay that the I ter-University Board should the the Government of India that substantial representation the Universities through the Board Sa given on the Research Fund Association.

Resolved that this question be deferred till the next meeting and that in the meantime the Secretary should obtain all necessary information about the constitution of, and the nature of work done by, the Research Fund Association and supply this information to all the Universities.

XXI. Consideration of the recommendation of the University of Bombay that steps be taken to secure better recognition for the examinations and degrees of Indian Universities from the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland and other Universities in the British Empire.

Resolved that the University of Bombay be requested to furnish detailed information and specific proposals bearing on the question of securing better recognition for the examinations and degrees of Indian Universities from the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland and other Universities in the British Empire.

XXII. Consideration of the recommendation of the University of Bombay that the Government of India be approached with a request that the scientific apparatus and equipment imported directly by Universities and Colleges affiliated to Universities for educational purposes be exempted from customs duties.

Withdrawn.

- XXIII. (a) Consideration of letter of Diwan Lal Chand Navalrai, M.L.A., forwarded by the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education. Health and Lands. New Delhi, with his letter No. F. 54-8/35-E dated the 16th January. 1936, re the Equalization of Standards of Education in India. (Vide Appendix J.)
- (b) Consideration of the recommendation of the Andhra University that the Inter-University Board do take steps by the organisation of a Standing Committee, if necessary to consider the feasibility of bringing about a uniform standard of courses of studies in the Indian Universities.
  - (a) and (b) **Resolved** that in the opnion of the Board, the degrees of same or similar nomenclature and marks of distinction in different Universities should approximately represent the same standard of culture and intellectual attainment and requests the different Universities to keep this object in view
- XXIV. Consideration of the recommendation of the Andhra University that the study of Hindi be introduced in every University as a subject in conjunction with the Second Language under Part II of the Intermediate and B.A. Degree Examination.

Resolved that where a student has an option of taking an Indian vernacular, Hindi should be included in the list of Vernaculars, if it does not already find a place in the list.

XXV. Consideration of the recommendation of the University of Mysore that a recommendation be made to the Government of India to appoint a Commission to investigate the question of the general suitability of University Courses to the needs of the country.

Resolved that in the opinion of the Board it is premature to recommend the appointment of an All-India Commission as the question of educational reorganisation is engaging the attention of the Central Advisory Board of Education.

Resolved further that the attention of the Universities be drawn once again to Resolution XIII passed by the Universities Conference, held in 1934

"That while this Conference favours the extension of the course of study for the Degree Examinations over three academic years instead of two as at present it is at the same time strongly of opinion that it would not be desirable to add one more year to the Ordinary Pass Degree course or to reduce the period of study for the Degree examination from four years after the High School stage to three, unless and until the standard of instruction in the Secondary Schools is materially improved.

"That with a view to effecting such improvement in Secondary education and thus making possible a higher standard of University education the Conference is of opinion that the period of study in a University for a Pass degree should be at least three years, although the normal length of the period during which a pupil is under instruction should not be increased. but they are of opinion that this period should be divided into tour definite stages of (1) Primary. (2) Middle (in both of which stages the medium of instruction in non-language subjects should be exclusively the vernacular), (3) Higher Secondary (in which stage the medium of instruction should be the vernacular. whenever this is practicable), and (4) University education. covering five (or four), four (or five), three and at least three years respectively—there being a formal examination at the end of each stage only, thus avoiding the abuse of too frequent formal examinations

The Conference is further of the opinion that until this reorganisation is effected the total period of study after the passing of the Matriculation examination prescribed for a Pass degree should not be reduced from four years (which is the period usually prescribed by Indian Universities at the present time) to a period of three years."

XXVI. Consideration of the recommendation of the University of Dacca that there should be some system of Inter-University extramural lectures system. (Vide Appendix K.)

Resolved that the Board recommends that there should be some system of Inter-University extramural lectures system.

XXVII. Consideration of the recommendation of the Patna University that steps be taken to prevent candidates within the jurisdiction of a University where a test examination is held. from appearing as private candidates at the Matriculation examination of a University where private candidates are not required to undergo any such test examination.

Resolved that the University of Patna be requested to address the Benares Hindu University.

XXVIII. Consideration of the recommendation of Pandit Amaranath Jha that the Government of India be asked to re-institute State Scholarships in Archæology and to give training in Archæology to scholars deputed by Universities. (Vide Appendix L.)

Resolved that the Board records with satisfaction that the Government of India are in full sympathy with the revival of State Scholarships in Archaelogy.

Resolved further that the Government of India be requested not to insist that a University should guarantee employment to any one deputed by it for training in Archeology.

XXIX. Consideration of the recommendation of Pandit Amaranath Jha that the Inter-University Board should recommend the institution in each Province of a University Grants Committee on the same lines as the University Grants Committee of Great Britain. (The proposition is one of the recommendations of the All-India Educational Conference held at Nagpur in December, 1935.)

Resolved that the Board would welcome the institution in each province or a group of provinces of a University Grants Committee on the same lines as the University Grants Committee of Great Britain.

XXX. Consideration of the question of the formation of a National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in India.—Secretary, Central Advisory Board of Education.

Resolved that the Board should continue to function as a National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in India so far as questions of higher education are concerned.

XXXI. Consideration of the question of the Central Advisory Board of Education's functioning as a National Centre of Educational Information in India.—Secretary, Central Advisory Board of Education.

Resolved that the Board welcomes the idea of the Central Advisory Board of Education functioning as a National Central of Educational Information in India

XXXII. Further consideration of the question of the debarring of candidates from public examinations.—Suggested by the Public Service Commission and forwarded through the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India. (Vide Appendix M.)

**Resolved** that the Board is not prepared to advise the Universities to issue a Leaving Certificate on the same lines as the Migration Certificate to every student on his finally leaving a University.

XXXIII. Consideration of the principles governing the rates of stipends to be awarded to State Scholars in the United Kingdom.—Educational Commissioner with the Government of India. (Vide Appendix N.)

**Resolved** that the Board is in favour of retaining the present scale of the State Scholarships awarded by the Government of India and by Provincial Governments, but that the amount of the scholarships may be reduced on the basis of a means test, i.e., if the circumstances of a scholar permit of such reduction.

XXXIV. The list of schemes of agricultural and veterinary research received from Universities and Colleges in India, which have been approved by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in 1935.—Forwarded through the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India. (Vide Appendix O)

Recorded

XXXV. Consideration of letter No. 1511/EC-35, dated the 25th December, 1935, from the Honorary Secretary, Indian Statistical Institute, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, re introduction of Statistics as an independent subject for study and examination for the B.A., B.Sc., M.A., and M.Sc. Examinations of the Indian Universities. (Vide Appendix P.)

**Resolved** that the letter from the Secretary, Indian Statistical Institute, be forwarded to the Universities for their consideration.

XXXVI. Consideration of the desirability of instituting a Degree or Diploma in Pharmaceutical Chemistry and of moving the Government of India to take steps so that only persons possessing such degree or diploma in Pharmaceutical Chemistry or a Master's degree in Chemistry (Pure or Applied) or any other higher qualifications might be appointed as Pharmaceutical Chemists in any manufacturing firm.—CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Resolved that the Universities be requested to consider and report on (1) the question of instituting a Degree or Diploma in Pharmaceutical Chemistry. (2) the desirability of a law being enacted which would perbut only persons possessing such degree or diploma in Pharmaceutical Chemistry or a Master's Degree in Chemistry (Pure or Applied) or any other higher qualifications to be appointed as Pharmaceutical Chemists in any manufacturing firm.

XXXVII. Consideration of the recommendation of the University of Aligarh that in view of the cultural and practical importance of the subject, Indian Universities should take steps to introduce Education as an Optional Subject for the B.A. Degree

**Resolved** that the Board adheres to the Resolution passed in 1934: (Resolution XXVII of 1934)

\* Resolved that the Board does not approve of the inclusion of a specialised course in Education as one of the subjects for the ordinary degrees in Arts of Science."

XXXVIII. Consideration of the desirability of establishing a Central School for Nautical and Aeronautical instruction in India and of instituting a course of studies in these subjects in the University consiculum—Calcutta University.

Resolved that the Universities be requested to consider the desirability of including Nantical and Aeronautical instruction in the University curriculum

XXXIX. Consideration of the desirability of approaching the Government for taking necessary steps, either by legislation or otherwise, so that every Chiema should reserve at least one day in the month for the display of suitable health and educational films for the benefit of students.— CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Withdrawn.

- XL. Consideration of the possibilities of effective co-ordination between Universities and Industrial concerns in India with a view to---
- (i) securing facilities for practical training and research for selected candidates to be selected by the Universities, and
- (ii) making available to those concerned expert advice and help in solving their problems and difficulties—CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

#### Resolved-

(1) that the Board requests the Government of India and Provincial Governments to use their influence to secure facilities for practical training to Indian graduates especially when Government gives protection to certain industries or purchases stores for Government purposes.

- (2) that the Universities be requested to inform the Board as to what they are doing or what they are in a position to do with reference to facilities for practical training and research for candidates selected by them.
- XLI. (a) Consideration of the question whether there should be two doctorate degrees in each of the Faculties of Arts and Science, viz., Ph.D. and D.Litt. for Arts and Ph.D. and D.Sc. for Science as obtained in some of the British Universities.—ALIGARH UNIVERSITY.
- (b) Consideration of the desirability of the Indian Universities having a uniformity in the titles of Doctorate degrees in the Faculties of Arts and Science.—Dr. R. P. Paranjpye. (Vide Appendix Q.)

Resolved that in the opinion of the Board it is desirable to have two different doctorate degrees for research in each of the Faculties of Arts and Science, and that their designation should be uniform all over India, e.g., Ph.D. and D.Litt. for Arts, and Ph.D. and D.Sc. for Science.

XLII. Consideration of letter dated the 21st March, 1935, from the Secretary, Universities Bureau of the British Empire, London, together with the Report of the Sub-Committee of the Executive Council of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, re the desirability of making known the vacancies in Universities in Great Britain and Ireland to Universities Overseas. (Vide Appendix R.)

**Resolved** that the Board welcomes the idea of making known to Universities in India vacancies in Universities in Great Britain and Ireland.

XLJII. (a) Consideration of the appointment of a Committee to consider the question of examinations in Indian Universities particularly in the light of the report of the International Institute Examinations Enquiry Committee.

Resolved that every University in India be requested to institute an enquiry as regards the conduct of its examinations, particularly in the matter of marking scripts, in the light of the Report of the International Institute Examinations Enquiry Committee.

XLIV. Consideration of the question of tounding an Institute of Applied Psychology in the light of the opinions received from various Universities. (Vide Appendix V of the Annual Report of the Board for 1935-36.)

Resolved that the Board recommend that Departments of Psychology where they exist should work in close conjunction with the Departments of Teaching.

XIV. Consideration of letter No. 308 I.L.A., dated the 1st May 1935, from the Secretary, Indian Library Association, Calcutta, re the preparation of Union Catalogue of Journals and Sets of Journals available in the Universities in India. (Vide Appendix XIX of the Annual Report of the Board for 1935-36.)

Resolved that the Board approves the idea of the Indian Library Association. Calcutta, undertaking the preparation of a Union Catalogue of Journals and sets of Journals available in the Universities in India, and that the Secretary of the Association be informed that the Board is prepared to advise the Universities in India to render financial assistance within reasonable limits to the Indian Library Association to this specific purpose.

XLVI. Consideration of the letter of Mr. Ernest Champness (Vide Appendix P of the Annual Report of the Board for 1934–35) restarting Adult School Movement in India in the light of the opinions of the Universities in India. (Vide Appendix XX) of the Report of the Board for 1935–36.)

Resolved that the opinions of the Universities be forwarded to Mr. Ernest Champness, and that he be advised to put himself in direct communication with the different Universities.

XLVII. Consideration of the recommendation of the University of Nagpur that the Board should undertake to publish every year a consolidated list of debarred or rusticated candidates of all the Universities in India (Vide Appendix S)

Withdrawn.

XLVIII. Consideration of the recommendation of the University of Bombay that the Inter-University Board be requested to represent to the Railway authorities concerned the desirability of giving concessions to parties of bona-fide students with a view to visit places of historical, archaeological, industrial or educational interest. (Vide Appendix T.)

Withdrawn.

XLIX. Election of three representatives of the Inter-University Board on the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. (Vide copy of letter No. F. 5-1'35/G. dated the 13th May, 1935, from the Officiating Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.) (Appendix U.)

Dr. J. C. Ghosh of Dacca, Prof. Parija of Cuttack and Dr. L. K. Hyder, Member. Public Service Commission, were elected to represent the Inter-University Board on the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Resolved that the voting for the election of representatives on the Indian Research Fund Association be conducted through correspondence.

- I. Appointment of judges for recommending the award of prizes for the best plays on the abolition of child marriages in India, from among those selected by the Universities in India in connection with the competition held by the Indian Village Welfare Association, London,
  - Resolved that Pandit Amaranath Jha of Allahabad University, Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor. Indian Social Reformer, and Prof. N. K. Sidhanta of Lucknow University be requested to act as judges (honoravily) for recommending the award of prizes for the best plays on the abolition of child marriages in India. from among those selected by the Universities in India in connection with the competition held by the Indian Village Welfare Association. London.
- LI. Consideration of the question of including a brief account of the Visva Bharati of Dr. Tagore as an Appendix to the Handbook of Indian Universities.
  - Resolved that an account of the Visia Bharati be included as an Appendix in the future editions of the Handbook of Indian Universities.
- LII. Consideration of the Report of the Committee appointed to recommend two candidates for the award of Carnegie Grants for the year 1936-37.
  - Resolved that (1) Professor J. K. Choudhry of Dacca University and (2) Dr. G. S. Thapar of Lucknow University, be recommended for the award of Carnegie Grants for the year 1936-37.
- LIII. Consideration of copy of D. O. letter No. F. 226/35 E., dated the 3rd February 1936, from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, forwarded by the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India. (*Vide* Appendix V.)
  - Resolved that the attention of the Universities be drawn once again to the Resolution of the Board passed in 1935

(Resolution XXVII of 1935)

- "Resolved that the Universities be requested to have the date of birth recorded in the Matriculation Certificate."
- LIV. Consideration of the venue of the next meeting of the Inter-University Board
  - Resolved that the invitation of the University of Nagpur be accepted with thanks.
  - LV. Consideration of the budget for 1936. (Vide Appendix W.)
  - Resolved that the budget estimates be approved with the addition that the Manager of the Inter-University Board Office be given an allowance of Rs. 20 per month with effect from the 1st March, 1936, so long as he is outside his own province.

LVI. Appointment of Auditors for 1936.

Resolved that Messrs. Fraser & Ross, Chartered Accountants.

Madras, be appointed Auditors for 1936, on the same remuneration as before.

LVII. Election of Chairman for the year 1936-37.

Paudit Amaranath Jha of the University of Allahabad was elected Chairman for the year 1936-37.

LVIII. Consideration of the procedure to be adopted for the appointment of the Secretary of the Inter-University Board with effect from the 1st April 1937.

Resolved that the following procedure be adopted for the appointment of a new Secretary with effect from the 1st April, 1937:

That each of the Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities be requested confidentially to nominate for consideration for the appointment, a senior member of their University Staff or of the Staff of one of their affiliated Colleges in consultation with the representatives of the University on the Board where the Vice-Chancellor is not a member.

LIX Resolved that the Board places on record its appreciation of the work of the Secretary and the staff.

Resolved that Dr. Zhauddin Ahmed. Vice Chancellor, and Prof. A. B. A. Haleem, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and other authorities of the Muslim University Aligarh, be thanked for their hospitality and the arrangements made for the meetings and reception of the members of the Inter-University Board.

Resolved that the thanks of the Board be conveyed to Mr. R. Littlehailes, M.A., C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, for his services as Chairman of the Inter-University Board, during the year 1935-36.

A. R. WADIA,

Secretary,

Inter-University Board, India.

R. LITTLEHAILES.
Chairman,
Inter-University Board, India.

#### APPENDIX A.

#### Uniformity in the Standards of Pie-Medical Studies.

Copy of note dated the 3rd December, 1935, by the Secretary, Medical Council of India, forwarded by the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, with his letter No F 54-8/35-E, dated the 9th January, 1936.

"I think the attention of the Inter-University Board, in considering the question of uniformity of pre-medical studies, might be drawn to the syllabuses in the subjects of Chemistry, Physics and Biology suggested by the Conference of representatives of the Universities of Oxford. Cambridge and London for other bodies, and published in their report as Appendix A (1), (2) and (3). The Indian Universities at present, having required a preliminary standard of the Intermediate examination, (Inter-Science, Inter-Arts or Intermediate) including Chemistry and Physics, take very different views of the further instruction in the Basic Sciences' which it is necessary to impart to their medical students. indicating very varying reliance on the standard already attained in the Intermediate examination. Lucknow and Panjab Universities give no further instruction—the former has a purely competitive entrance examination. Bombay gives instruction in Organic Chemistry only for 2 terms, synchronous with the commencement of the medical course proper. Patna gives a six months' course in Botany and Zoology only, with certain exemptions if the subjects have been taken in the Inter-Science or B.Sc., while Organic Chemistry is taught in the first year, of the medical course. Madras and Andhra give a six months course in all three basic subjects. Rangoon and Calcutta insist on a full year's study, the last named including Organic Chemistry, the other three teaching that subject in the first year of the medical course. It should be possible to arrange a Syllabus in these subjects for the Inter-Science. medical group, so that there would be no need for further instruction in them, the examination to include a practical and oral test. necessary, the University could hold a preliminary competitive premedical' examination, including practical and oral test. One year would be saved-Organic and Physical Chemistry would remain in the medical course."

#### APPENDIX B.

# Inclusion of Natural Science as a Subject for the All-India Competitive Examinations.

Copy of letter No. XA 5035, dated the 3rd October. 1935, from the Registrar, Madras University, Madras, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, ve the inclusion of Natural Science subjects for all the All-India Competitive Examinations

"I have the honour, by direction, to forward herewith a copy of letter addressed to the Secretary. Public Services Commission, India, on the question of the inclusion of Natural Science subjects for all the All-India Competitive Examinations. The Syndicate desires that this representation should also be considered by the Inter-University Board as this will affect all the Universities in India and that necessary representation be made to the Government of India and the Public Services Commission on the subject."

Copy of letter No. XA 5034, dated the 3rd October, 1935, from the Registrar of the University of Madras, to the Secretary. Public Services Commission India, Metcalfe House, Delhi.

"I have the honour, by direction, to forward herewith a copy of letter addressed by the Principal, Presidency College, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, on the question of the inclusion of Natural Science subjects for all the competitive Examinations from which those have been omitted recently. The exclusion of these subjects places under a very great disadvantage students who have taken the degrees in Natural Science subjects. The Syndicate is also of opinion that this will also affect the study of the subject in the Colleges.

"The Syndicate will be glad if this question is taken up by the Commission and the Natural Science subjects are reintroduced as subjects for all the Examinations.

"I request you to be so good as to let me know the action which the Commission proposes to take."

Letter dated the 12th March, 1935, from the Principal, Presidency College, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

# Public Service Commission—Examination Conducted by—Natural Science Subjects.

- 1. I have been requested by the Natural Science Professor of this College to make a representation to you regarding the disabilities to which students of Natural Science will be put in connection with the competitive examinations for some of the All-India Services.
- 2. Until this year, Botany and Zoology could be offered as optionals for
  - (a) The Indian Civil Service Examination.
  - (b) The Indian Police Service Examination,

(c) The Indian Audits and Accounts Service Examination, which is also a common examination for the Military Accounts. Department the Indian Railway Account Service, and the Postal Superintendents' Service Class II.

Thus Matural Science subjects have been, until this year, alternatives for all the important competative examinations conducted by the Public Service Commission. (Vide enclosures I and 2.)

3. The Public Service Commission in its Press Communique, dated 21st June, 1934, has published the list of subjects for all the above examinations (except the Indian Civil Service Examination) that may be chosen as optionals in future. From this list Noology and Botany are excluded. Hence, Noology and Botany will be allowed as optionals only for the Indian Civil Service Examination, and will not be permitted only for the Indian Civil Service Examinations for the Indian Services for any of the other competitive examinations for the Indian Services conducted by the Public Service Commission.

L. Under these circumstances. I have the honour to make connection attention to the disabilities of Katmal Science students in this connection on the disastrons of that the time procedure will have upon and also to the disastrons of the thirt that the circumstance of the circumstance

and also to the disastrous effect that the new procedure will have upon the teaching of Natural Science subjects in Colleges and Universities. 5 Hitherto, in these competitive examinations a candidate could seeme 800 marks in Natural Science subjects, which was the maximum

a minietre, in these competitive examinations a candidate could seeme 800 marks in Katural Science subjects. Thus a student of Zatural required in Section B—the optional subjects. Thus a student of Zatural Science could compete on equal terms with students of Physical Science and of Arts subjects. But for the future Zatural Science subjects are to be completely removed from the lucius Catural Science subjects are to be completely removed from the luci of optionals for all competitive examinations, exceept the Indian Civil Service Evanamation examinations.

6. It will at once be obvious that this will result in the neglect of Botsny. Geology and Zoology in Colleges and I involved ties, just at a time when the importance of brological study is being recognised and emphasised. At the present time educated people are being urged to acquire a knowledge of Physiology. Engence and Hyzmenes a binist Health propagateds is being wielely disseminated. For these purposes a study of animal and plant life is of the greatest help, and Colleges and Universities will view with alarm and disapproval any action which will render arith sharm and disapproval any action which render unpopular and unwanted the study of Natural Science subjects.

7. I shall be grateful if you will give buildly your consideration to this matter, and make an appropriate representation to the Government of India and the Public Service Commission, for it is mevitable that, if Natural Science subjects are no longer to be optionals for the various competitive examinations for employment in the services, they will be studiously avoided by students in Colleges and Universities, will be studiously avoided by students in Colleges and Universities.

Copy of the U.O. deled the 25th March. 1935, from the Director of Public Instruction, Madrax. In the Principal. Presidency College, Madrax.

"I feel that the consideration that the exclusion of Zoology and Potany from the list of optionals in connection with the competitive

examinations conducted by the Public Services Commission is likely to render Matural Science subjects in Colleges unpopular and unwanted is, while a consideration, a minor one from the point of view of the Public Services Commission. Presumably Natural Science subjects have been excluded for the reason that they have not sufficient vocational the Principal's letter. If the Principal could demonstrate that Natural Science subjects are as rocationally useful as other (admissible) subjects in relation to the work of the various departments, a stronger case jects in relation to the notk of the various departments, a stronger case jects in relation to the notk of the various departments. a stronger case would be possible in support of the secreptance of Natural Science subjects. Let this go to the Principal (U.O.).

Copy of U O. No 152/35, dated the 21st Argust 1935, from the Principal, Presidency College, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras,

I do not think that any of the general subjects for these competitive Examinations can be called 'vocational as far as the Services to which they admit are concerned. Except for Mathematics for the Audit and Accounts Services, which may be regarded as quasi-vocational the other subjects are the general compulsory or optional subjects of school and University Education.

Further, these competitive Examinations are not professional or qualifying Examinations, indicating probelement to carry out the duties of the respective services, but are merely entrance tests, admitting the candidates to courses of probationary training, at the end of which they candidates to courses of probationary training, at the end of which they candidates to courses of probationary training, and the end of which they candidates to courses of probationary and another properties.

have to pass various departmental and professional tests which are specifically vocational for the various services

I think that the correctness of this point of view is evident from the last of subjects admitted for the examinations. Please see Nos. 8 to 17, Section B, Enclosure 3. These subjects are virtually in the same eategory as the Natural Sciences as far as their vocational value in relation to the Services mentioned under (b) and (c) in para 2 of my letter is concerned.

I cannot, therefore, see any valid reason for the exclusion of the Natural Sciences as optional subjects in these competitive examinations. It is possible that their exclusion is accidental, and may be remedied by representation, which I request the Director kindly to make to the Public Service Commission. I may add that the Inter-Linversity Board of Service Commission.

Thous his resolved to make sumed representation to the currence of the court.

# APPENDIX C.

# Exclusion of Philosophy from Audit and Accounts Service Examination.

This subject was included after due consideration a few years ago and it is felt that it is to continue. As for its utility to Accounts Officers, it is not certainly worse than some other subjects already in the list about which the same arguments might apply.—Dacca University,

# APPENDIX D.

# Inclusion of Ethics and Psychology in the Indian Police Service Examination.

There may be some difference of opinion about the inclusion of Philosophy proper; but surely the Police force would be better both intellectually and morally by a knowledge of Ethics and Psychology.—

Dacca University.

#### APPENDIX E.

The Desirability of addressing the Carnegie Foundation to include Indian Universities also in the Scheme of the provision of thirty-six fellowships intended for displaced German Scholars.

Copy of letter dated the 26th August, 1935, from J. Ph. Vogel, Esg., C.I.E., Ph.D., Professor of Sanskrd and Indian Archwology in the University of Leyden, and President of the Kern Institute, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Mysore

"I have the honour to forward copies of a correspondence relating to the institution by the Carnegie Foundation of thirty-six fellowships intended for displaced German scholars. On the supposition that Indian Universities too would be included in this scheme. I have taken steps to procure a fellowship at one of the Indian Universities for a distinguished German scholar. Dr. Hermann Gætz, who is now temporarily employed as a Conservator at the Kern Institute, Leyden. From a later letter it appears, however, that Indian Universities were not meant to be included in the scheme.

I am confident that, in case your University Board should decide to approach the Carnegie Foundation, while pointing out the importance of the above scheme being extended to Indian Universities, such a request would no doubt receive due consideration. If necessary, the support of leading Sanskrit scholars in America. Europe and India could undoubtedly be secured. In the case of Di. Heimann Gotz there are two Universities, those of Lahore and Lucknow, (out of the four addressed by me) which proved to be very anxious to secure his services for a period of three years. The case of Di. Gotz is one out of many. It is evident that the employment of displaced German scholars in this manner will not only benefit the Indian Universities, but will also be beneficial to research in the various domains of Indian studies."

Copy of letter dated December, 1934. Jrom Walter Adams, Esq. General Secretary, Academic Assistance Council, Rooms of the Royal Society, Burlington House, London, W.I.

"The Secretary in New York of the Carnegic Corporation for the British Empire has indicated that his trustees will consider favourably thirty-six applications from Empire Universities for three-year fellowships for the displaced German Scholars and Scientists. The value of these fellowships will be about 450 pound sterling per annum. The trustees do not require the Universities to commit themselves to responsibility for the support of the selected scholars after the expiry of the fellowships. It is not yet clear if this offer applies to Universities and research stations in the colonies and mandated territories, as well as in the Dominions, but it is urgent that applications from the Dominion Universities should be made without delay.

This Council has been officially recognised as the International centre of information on displaced scholars, and has detailed dossiers

available concerning the present position and qualifications of most of the available persons. To assist in this selection of the fellows and to avoid overlapping in the applications, it has been proposed that the applications from the Empire Universities should be transmitted through the offices of the Council to the Carnegie Corporation.

We feel that this generous offer should be used to the fullest advantage both of the Empire and of the German scholars, and that therefore only fully suitable persons should be introduced to entirely appropriate departments. In selecting candidates, weight must be given in addition to high scientific qualifications, to personal qualifications (including age, adaptability, and family circumstances). May we ask you to inform us whether there are among the German scholars and scientists known to you persons whom you would recommend as suitable candidates, and if so for which Dominion you consider them most suitable?

In addition to notifying the Principals of the Empire Universities of the offer of the Carnegie Trustees, we hope it will be possible to bring it to the attention of the heads of departments who would welcome as their guest a German scholar and would take an interest in his future.

Certain members of the Executive Committee of this Council have written to their colleagues overseas letters similar to the draft enclosed. If you would be good enough to assist us in the same way, we shall be pleased to send particulars of the scholars you wish to mention, copies of the annual report or other information. To avoid duplication, we should be grateful, if you would inform us of the persons to whom you could write, so that we could tell you if they have already been approached."

Copy of letter dated 14th February, 1935, from Ph. Vogel, Esq., Professor of Sanskrit and Indian Archæology in the University of Leyden and President, Kern Institute, to the Secretary of the Carnegie Corporation, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York.

In December 1934, the Rector and Senate of the Leyden University were informed by the Secretary of the Academic Assistance Council that the Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation would consider favourably thirty-six applications from Empire Universities for three-year fellowships for displaced German scholars.

With reference to this generous offer we have at once drawn the attention of the Academic Assistance Council to the case of  $D_1$ . Hermann Goetz and have submitted full particulars regarding his scholarly career and present position. We trust that this information has been forwarded to you, but in view of the possibility of its having failed to reach you, we take the liberty of sending you herewith copies of the enclosures which accompanied our previous letter.

At the same time I am sending you enclosed copy of a letter dated the 28th January, from Dr. A. C. Woolner, Vice-Chancellor of the Panjab University, Lahore in which it is stated that the Syndicate of that University have passed a resolution on Friday, the 25th January, to the effect that Dr. Goetz can be attached to the Oriental College in the Panjab University. As however, there appears to exist some misunderstanding with regard to the procedure to be followed, I have asked Dr. Woolner to make an application direct to you and to mention in it the particular reasons which would make it especially valuable for Dr. Goetz to work at the Panjab University. I expect that this application will reach you in the first half of March.

A point on which we are uncertain is whether the Indian Universities are included in the Carnegie Corporation's proposals. We hope that this is the case, as Dr. Goetz's studies pertain mainly to the field of Indian History and it could be of the greatest benefit to his researches if through the generosity of the Carnegie Corporation he were enabled to make a prolonged stay at an Indian University. In this connexion I may mention that some of the leading Universities of the United States have informed us that they would be glad to avail themselves of Dr. Goetz's services in case they were provided with the necessary funds. But I understand that American Universities are not included in the present scheme.

#### APPENDIX F.

#### Interpretation of Terms 'Birth' and 'Domicile'.

There is a distinct tendency in the Indian Universities as well as in the Provincial Governments to give preference to persons of their own province or to their own graduates, even, at times, to the exclusion of persons coming from other provinces or graduates of other Universities. The popular view, however, is that India forms ultimately one national and political unit. It is important to consider whether an Indian can be considered to belong only to one province under the conditions of the present day, when business and official duties require so many to change their place of residence from time to time.

As things are, it seems possible for an individual originating in a province A, who has spent his active life in another province B, to find, on returning to live in A that his children, having received the first portion of their education in B and passed the qualifying examinations in B, are not accepted by University institutions in A.

We have, also, to consider the cases of people who, whether as Government servants or in private employment in all-India businesses are transferred from place to place. In the instance cited by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay (see pp. 169-171 of the Report of the Board for 1934-35), a person stationed in the Panjab was transferred to Bombay. His son, a matriculate of the Panjab, met with considerable difficulty in pursuing his University course in Bombay. This is a very undesirable state of affairs.

Universities should be prepared to admit the children of parents bona-fide residing in the province at the time of admission without requiring any previous term of residence. It is suggested that a recommendation to this effect should be made by the Inter-University Board to all the Indian Universities.

#### APPENDIX G.

# Subjects in which Research Facilities are offered by the Nagpur University.

Physics.—(1) Spectroscopy—Raman Spectra and Band Spectra: (2) X-rays: (3) Magnetism.

Botany.--Agricultural Bacteriology with special reference to Plant Pathology.

Zoology.—(1) Helminthology . (2) Crustacea Anatomy . (3) Embryology.

Chemistry.—Any branch of Physical Chemistry.

Mathematics.—In the absence of Dr. Dhar we are unable to state the special branches for which students could be admitted. We are sure that he will be willing to guide students in some branches of research.

N.B.,—So far as the College of Science is concerned where the above facilities exist, students can be provided with laboratory facilities subject to the sanction of the Local Government. But in view of the extreme financial stringency prevailing at present students will have to bear all expenses of research.

#### APPENDIX H.

#### Indo-Austrian Exchange of Professors and Students.

Europe, to the Recretary Inter-University Board, India, Mysore-Indian Central-Buropean Society, I, Tuchlauben 7a/19, Vienna, Austria, Minister, President and Councillor of Commerce, Managing Vice-President, Copy of letter dated the 20th November, 1935, from the Ex-Federal

acquainted, as the Secretary of the Inter-University Board, India, we got to know your address, and take the liberty to make you goodself "By the courtesy of the Registrar of the University of Madras

with the aims and objects of our Society.

Austria and the Danubian Countries on the other. bus shis and edit to athal resurted anotheler largestimes has lightly on the 3rd of May 1934 for the purpose to promote and develop the Our Society, which has a non-political character, has been formed

in India, begging them to exhibit the poster in the Notice Board of their segellod bug seitierating out of the posterities and or strongenouncement decided of find it necessary to go abroad for further studies. Such cover an amountement which is meant for these students who have close contact. Therefore ne me pleased to send you under separate Students' community of about 50 60 persons with whom we are in by offering them assistance on the spot. In Vienna there is an Indian hes almoy losimedest norther of not on mortinization govern beat of the loss of the point of the property of the point of the property of the point of the property of the point of the point of the property He want to accomplish this programme in the cultural domain

to have your opinion on the project and also what possibilities you see Austrian exchange of Professors and Students, and ne would be glad Then again the Society would like to paye the way for an Indian-

The Society is of opinion that another means for strengthening the tor its realization,

willing to deliver a lecture about Indian life or Indian research. the cultural life. We shall also be glad if any of these gentlemen be ni sərilinnə and to anange meetings with leading personalities in be glad to be at their disposal in enabling them to visit different Instituing to Vienna, are invited to inform us about their arrival. We shall Indian Professors n ho take a tup to Europe and have a chance of comfrom prominent Indians during the ensuing Winter season. jects in India. We are at present endeavourng to organize lectures about ludian life and culture, and later it possible about Austrian subcultural relations is in arranging lectures in Austria (Danubian Countries)

steps that we may take for the promotion of cultural relations between We shall be pleased to inform you in due course about any further

We thank you in anticipation for kindly acknowledging our endeavours." We hope that you will find it possible to sympathise with our efforts.

respective Institutions

#### APPENDIX I.

#### Rules of Inter-University Cricket Championship.

Copy of letter No. YA-6657, dated the 4th December 1935, from the Registrar, University of Madras, Madras, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Mysore.

"You will no doubt be aware that an Inter-University Cricket Championship of India is being conducted now under the auspices of the Board of Control for Cricket in India. The final for the South Zone is to be played on the 7th, 8th and 9th instants between Madras and Mysore Universities in Madras.

The qualification rules for the Championship will be found on page 11 of the Brochure published by the Board of Control. Under Rule 3 of the above rules. "A Cricketer representing a University must be a bonn-file student of a College or Collegiate Institution affiliated to the University and regularly attending lectures:....." In the course of the selection of the University Team, the question was raised whether candidates pursuing a regular course of study in a College (which is not, however, a course recognised by the University) and who do not prepare for a University Degree or Examination, are eligible to represent a University under the above Rule 3. It was interpreted by this University that such students cannot be considered eligible. The Board of Control for Cricket in India, which was addressed on the subject, has, however, ruled that these students satisfy the rule and as such are eligible for inclusion in a University Team.

It is suggested that the question of addressing the Board of Control for Cricket in India for the amendment of Rule 3 with a view to excluding from Inter-University Competition in future, students of Colleges who are not taking a course recognized by a University and who do not prepare for a University Examination, be considered by the Inter-University Board. I shall be glad if you will kindly place the matter before the Board and let me know its decision in due course.

#### THE QUALIFICATION RULES.

1. Before the 30th of September every year, each University entering for the competition shall submit to the Board of Control for Cricket in India a list of cricketers who, it is anticipated, will play for the University. The following particulars in the case of each cricketer must be submitted:—

Name.
Age on 1st August.
Date and place of birth.
College.
Joined on.
Previous College or University.
Passed School Leaving Examination on.

The correctness of the details shall be certified by the Registrar of each University.

- 2. During the period of any competition, a cricketer shall not play for more than one University. The penalty for infringement of the rule is disqualification for two years. The offending University playing such a cricketer shall be disqualified for one year.
- 3. A cricketer representing a University must be a bona-fide student of a College or Collegiate Institution affiliated to the University and regularly attending lectures: but he shall not be eligible if more than eight years have clapsed since his passing the Matriculation or an equivalent examination of the University on the 1st of June preceding the competition, provided that the period of limitation in the case of students of Medical and Secondary Training Colleges shall be 10 years instead of eight.
- 4. Subject to Rule 2. a cricketer leaving one University and joining another, shall be eligible to play for the latter University provided he has been admitted to an affiliated College at least 60 days prior to the commencement of the competition.
- 5. Subject to Rules 2 and 3, a cricketer studying privately for a degree shall be eligible to represent a University provided his name is entered on the rolls of a University at least 60 days prior to the commencement of the competition.
- 6. A bona-fide student eligible according to the above rules but engaged as a teacher or demonstrator and receiving a regular remuneration except by private tuition shall not be eligible.

#### APPENDIX J.

### Equalisation of the Standards of Education in India.

Copy of the letter dated 29-11-1935 from Divan Lal Chand Naralrai, M.L.A., forwarded to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, Indan, by the Secretary to the Covernment of Indan, Department of Education, Health and Lands, with his letter No II-54-8/35-E. dated the Ioth January, 1936.

"You are aware of the circular issued by the Public Service Commission inviting suggestions to prevent the pitiable waste of money and labour now incurred in sending up unsuitable candidates for the L.S. in India.

I am of opinion that there are difficulties in the way of even suitable candidates for I.C.S. and for all those who appear before the Public Service Commission for any competitive examination.

You are aware that there is no coaching system as prevalent in England for the candidates who appear for the competitive examinations in India. Their capability and suntability is moulded only by the various Universities in India, and there has the cause for different candidates from different Presidencies being tound not suitable when candidates from different Presidencies being tound not suitable when

they appear before the Public Service Commission.

The Public Service Commission have in their currular pointed out the main reason for this evil in the fact that there is nade variation in the standard in the different Universities. I have a personal experience of the candidates of the Bombay Presidency not being able to compete with those coming from Machas and Bengal in some subjects. It is therefore absolutely necessary that the standard of Education II is therefore absolutely necessary that the standard of Education

in all the Universities in India should be equalised and brought to a common standard.

Value and trast that you will realise the torce of this fact that the more of the standard the Interview of the Universities and the afford in the Orienties and thus afford in the Universities and thus afford in the Orienties and the Orienties and the Orienties and the Orienties to have a fair fight at the Common competitive

examinations."

# APPENDIX K.

# Desirability of Inter-University Extramural Lecture System at Indian Universities.

It is not always possible, especially for poor Universities, to invite distinguished men from abroad or to pay any fee for lectures to distinguished men of other Indian Universities. If a system of interchange for the purpose of extramural lectures can be introduced, there may be some opportunity at very little cost to hear distinguished members of other Universities. By a carefully planned programme two or three Universities situated near one another may share the cost of travel and incidental expenses.

#### APPENDIX L.

### State Scholarships in Archwology.

Note sent by the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India with his letter No F 54-8/135E, dated the 9th Lanuary, 1936, re Professor Amaranath Ind's proposal for the revival of State Scholarships in Archwology and giving training in Archwology to scholars deputed by Universities

The Coverment of India are in full sympathy with Professor Jha's proposal for the revival of State Scholarships in Archaelogy, but regret that it nill not be possible to give effect to it in the near future as money is required for projects of more urgent nature.

immted number of scholars deputed by then. Universities, it would be futile to arrange for the training of even a acibal to christme out at behalini ton si dereser bled as gaol at expeditions for the excavation of ancient sites as in America and Europe. scholars especially trained in archaeological field work and to equip Unfortunately the Universities in India are not in a position to employ ment, the Archaelogical Department would be willing to co-operate. to bear the cost of training the scholars but also guarantee employpossible. But if there be any. Universities who would not only be prepared of the Department since proper arrangements lot them under the resormoser out of motivoquiq to two themstreaged out in gaining tobar striodes to redumn odt garebereni to movet at toa ei ygolosidete. to such scholars for training in the Department. The Director-General Indian States and Provincial Governments may in the near future depute have a scholar from an Indian State under training and it is likely that be given training in Archaeology, the Archaeological Department already As for the suggestion that scholars deputed by I aireistics should

### APPENDIX M.

# The Question of the Debarring of Candidates from Public Examinations.

Note sent by the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India with his letter No. F. 54-8/35-E dated the 9th January, 1936.

This formed the subject of Resolution Xo. XV passed by the Inter-University Board at its meeting field at Calcutta in Rebruary, 1935. The Resolution though likely to be of great use, done not entirely achieve the object which the Public Service Commission have in view. The Migration Certificate will be useful so long as a student migrates from one University to another, but once he leaves the University defined by which the fact of his having been altogether, there is no means by which the fact of his having been debarred from examinations can be ascertained. It is suggested, therefore, that the Universities should issue a leaving certificate to every student, on the same lines as the Migratica Certificate, on his finally leaving a University. The Leaving Certificate should state that the camination or if he had been so debarred from admission to a University examination, or if he had been so debarred from admission to a University examination or if he had been so debarred from admission to a University examination, or if he had been so debarred from admission to a University examination or if he had been so debarred from admission to a University abould by stated.

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#### APPENDIX N.

### awarded to State Scholars in the United Kingdom. Question of the Principles governing the rates of Stipends to be

- robum sa si strommrovoô laranivori yd bobtawa edidarholds of lands for study abroad and of such scholarships The value of the Central State Scholarship awarded annually by

- .mmmn raq  $\overline{688}$  1 . . segollog evaluation of Lambrad and Cambridge Colleges . . .
- has brotzO to stalodos etaigelloc-noV (2)
- 008.3 Cambrid $\mathfrak{g}$ e
- \*316\* (3) Scholars in Colleges at places other than
- to sofur besugging minoflot off betsagus anobamid betind off of adoption of a uniform standard of stipends for all State scholars sent The High Commissioner for India has with a view to the ogbridge) bas brotzO
- softenerial bar sogolloO to off offerentials stipends to enable them to live in reasonable (ondor) and to participate
- bun brotzO th sublody strigglise-noX (2)E 360 per annum. - sepollo) sehordare) bas brotzO ts endode(1)
- ្រះយព្ទរជ្ជជ្រះ 978 3
- eghrdane') ban brotzO 0155 (3) Scholars in Colleges at places other than
- supends of scholars studying at places other than Oxford, Cambridge and London A.A.: - The High Commissioner has not suggested any merease in the rates of

broad yterouril-rotal odd to ovivia odd part of balg od llin sibal lo and even in an increased number of scholarships. The Government Such a step might at any rate result in the scholarships being an arded meet a portion of their expenditure in England from their own resources. tions of these scholarships should be recast so as to require scholars to financial stringency. It has been suggested, however, that the condiby the Provincial Governments are at present in abeyance owing to Commissioner's proposal although most of the scholarships awarded The replies received show that the majority accept the High The Government of India addressed Local Governments in the

\*These rates are exclusive of fees and sanctioned travelling expenses which are

payable by Government in addition.

### APPENDIX O.

# List of Schemes of Agricultural and Veterinary Research received from Universities and College Professors in India, which have been approved by the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

(Received from the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India with his letter No. F. 54-8/35-E. dated 9th January 1936.)

Serial No	Name of Scheme	Total Grant	Remarks
		Rs.	1
1	Approaction from the Government of Bengal for an extension of the scheme of research on the mechanical analysis of latinic soils and the nutrition of the nice plant at the Dacca University (Grant recommended by Advisory Board—Rs 31,104 spread over three years)	31,104	Funds have been allotted for these schemes.
2	Application from the Government of Bengal for a continuation grant of Rs. 18,800 spread over a period of three years for research into properties of colloid soil constituents by Professor J. N. Mukherjee of the Calcutta University	18,800	do.
3	Scheme for the investigation of the life-lastory, Lionomics and development of fresh-water fishes of Bengal by Dr. H. K. Mookerjee of the Calcutta University at a cost of Rs. 7.870 spread over a period of three years.	7.870	Awaiting allotment of Fands.
4	Apply attention the Government of Bengal for a grant of Rs 21 600 spread over five years for a scheme of research on the Bio-Chemical and Physico-Chemical properties of rice at the Bio-Chemical Laboratory of the Davia University	21,600	(ln
5	Grants to National Institute of Sciences of India and the Indian Academy of Sciences.	3,000	Funds allot- ted
6.	Application from the Agricultural Institute associated with the Allahabad University. Allahabad, for a grant of Rs. 37,847 spread over 5 years for a detailed study by Dr. Burch H. Schneider of the nutritive values of the proteins of the principal introgenous food crops grown and consumed in India. (Grant recommended by Advisory Board—Rs. 37,400.)	37,400	Awaiting allotment of funds.
7.	Scheme of research into nitrogen loss from soils and nitrogen fixation in soils by Di. N. R. Dhar, D.S., I.E.S., Head of the Department of Chemistry, Allahabad University. (Grant recommended by Advisory Board—Rs. 9,360 spread over 3 years.)	9,360	do
8.	Benares University scheme for research in Physiology of cane and wheat	65,520	d <b>o.</b>

### APPENDIX P.

# Introduction of Statistics as an independent subject for Study and Examination.

Extracts from letter No 1511/EC-35, dated the 25th December, 1935 form the Honorary Secretary, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Mysore

"I have the honour to send separately three copies of the Report of the Examinations Committee recently appointed by the Indian Statistical Institute and to draw your attention to the following extracts from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Council of the Institute held in Calcutta on the 16th December under the Chairmanship of Mr. S. P. Mookerjee, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University and Vice-President, Indian Statistical Institute

7. Considered the Report of the Examinations Committee.

Resolved that the Secretary be authorised to print and circulate the Report for consideration at a meeting of the Council at an early date.

Resolved further that pending final decision of the Council the existing Examinations Committee be authorised to carry on the work of the Standing Committee for Examinations proposed to be set up under the Regulation, and the Secretary. Examinations Committee, be authorised to take necessary steps provisionally in accordance with the recommendation of the Examinations Committee to hold the examination for the Computor's Certificate Part I in April, 1936.

8. Resolved that the recommendation of the Examinations Committee be accepted and the Inter-University Board be requested to take necessary action for introducing Statistics as an independent subject for study and examination for the B.A., B.Sc., M.A., and M.Sc. Examinations of the Indian Universities."

### APPENDIX Q.

# Desirability of Uniformity in the titles of Doctorate Degrees in the Faculties of Arts and Science.

Extract from letter No. 23/VC/36, dated 17th January, 1936, from Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., Vice Chancellor, Lucknow University, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.

"There does not appear to be any uniform rule in the titles of Doctorate degrees in the Faculties of Arts and Science. It is generally recognized in English Universities that the first Doctor's degree should be Ph.D., to be taken after two or three years work, and the higher Doctor's degree should be D.Litt in the case of the Faculty of Arts and D.Sc. in the case of Science. There does not appear to be any uniform rule in India: thus, in our University the only Doctor's degree in Science is D.Sc., and in Arts it is Ph.D., and there is likely to be a certain amount of confusion between the standards reached by an Oxford or Cambridge D.Sc., and the Lucknow D.Sc.—It would be desirable if the Inter-University Board were to make a definite recommendation to the Universities in India."

#### APPENDIX R.

### Desirability of making known Vacancies in Universities in Great Britain and Ireland to Universities overseas.

Copy of letter dated the 21st March, 1935, from the Secretary, Universities Bureau of the British Empire, 88a, Gover Street, London, W.C.1, to the Secretary, Inter-University Beard, India Mysore.

"In February 1933, all Universities overseas were addressed by the Universities Bureau and invited to express an opinion on the desirability of making known vacancies in Universities in Creat Britain and Ireland to Universities overseas.

Owing to the diversity of opinion then expressed the Executive Council of the Bureau decided that no action could usefully be taken

Further representations were, however, made by the Universities of Australasia, and in consequence a Sub-Committee, consisting of Mr. R. E. Priestley. Professor J. T. Wilson and myself was appointed to draft a scheme for intimating such appointments to Universities in Australasia.

The scheme of the Sub-Committee (as attached), was recently approved by the Executive Council, and it was agreed that Conferences of Universities in other parts of the Empire than Australasia, and University Institutions for which no central organisation existed, should have it forwarded to them, with the intimation that if it were, after experience, found to be suitable, the Executive Council were prepared to consider applying it to other parts of the Empire, should a desire be expressed for its extension.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY BUREAU OF THE BRITISH EMHIRE.

Scheme for intimating Vacant appointments in British and Irish Universities to Universities in Australasia

The Sub-Committee consisting of Mr. R. E. Priestley, Professor J. T. Wilson, and the Secretary of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, appointed under Minutes 14 of the Meeting of the Executive Council held on the 24th November, 1934, to frame a scheme for intimating vacant appointments in British and Irish Universities to Universities in Australasia, are unanimous in considering that such scheme should be on the simplest lines, and should be framed in such a way as to allow for modifications in practice, as experience may show to be desirable. They, therefore, recommend that in the first instance four main lines of possible action be set forth, and after approval by the Executive Council, be communicated to the Universities in Australasia for their consideration. They are agreed that:

1. In order to make known to members of the staffs of Universities in Australasia vacancies in appointments to professorial chairs, readerships and lectureships, with an initial pay of not less than £ 600, in

Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, the Universities Bureau of the British Empire should be prepared to forward by air mail, or if considered expedient in particular cases, by cable to be followed by a more detailed communication by air mail, to the Secretary of the Vice-Chancellor's Committee of the Australian Universities, and to the Registrar of the University of New Zealand, information regarding such vacancies.

- 2. So far as possible arrangements should be made whereby the Universities Bureau of the British Empire should receive from the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland the earliest possible information concerning vacancies arising in professorial chairs readerships and lectureships, with an initial pay of not less than £ 600 the qualifications required for such appointments, the conditions attached thereto and the latest dates for receiving applications
- 3. Should any member of the staffs of Universities in Australasia desire to have filed at the Universities Bureau of the British Empire a curriculum vitae, together with testimorials and names of referees, the Bureau should receive such papers and on the occurrence of a vacancy inform such member direct by an mail, or by cable at the prospective applicant's recorded desire and at his expense, and enquire whether he wishes the Bureau to forward his application for consideration by the appointing authorities. On receipt of a reply the Bureau should take the appropriate action
- 4. The Universities Bureau of the British Empire should undertake such organisation of office procedure as will enable it to keep itself informed of vacancies and to supply such information to Universities in Australasia.

Roll No.

### APPENDIX S.

## Compilation of a Consolidated List of Debarred or Rusticated Candidates of Indian Universities.

Copy of letter No. 2668 of 1935. dated the 11th June, 1935, from the Registrar, Nagpur University. to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.

"I enclose herewith a copy of a Notice, dated the 8th June, 1935, from the University of Delhi for your information. Such Notices are circulated by each Indian University among the other Universities and sometimes the lists are fairly long. I make a suggestion for what it is worth that a consolidated list of all Debarred or Rusticated Candidates of the Indian Universities may be compiled annually by the office of the Inter-University Board and circulated among the Indian Universities a few days before most of the Indian Universities and Colleges commence their session. I am sure this will be found very convenient by all the Indian Universities."

#### University of Delhi.

#### Notice.

The undermentioned candidate for the Intermediate Examination (Faculty of Arts) held in April 1935, having been detected in attempting to use unfair means to pass the Examination has been disqualified from passing the Intermediate Examination of 1935, and debarred from appearing at any University Examination for a further period of two years, that is, for a period ending May, 1937.

343 H.2763 Hari Ram Hindu College
DELHI.
8th June. 1935.
N. K. Sen.
Registrar.

Enrolment No. Name of Candidate

"True Copy"

(Sd.) S. P. Banerjee, Head Clerk, Nagpur University.

College

### SUMMARY OF REPLIES RECEIVED FROM UNIVERSITIES:

Agra.—There can be no objection to the Inter-University Board preparing a consolidated list—of all debarred or rusticated candidates of the Indian Universities annually and circulating it among the Indian Universities a few days before most of the Universities and Colleges commence their session.

Allahabad.—The University is not in favour of the course suggested as it would often lead to unnecessary delay.

Benares.—Such a list will be very useful.

Bombay.—While the Syndicate approve of the principle underlying the suggestion, they have difficulties in practice in communicating the names before the commencement of the regular session as the invention into these cases is not usually completed before the end of Jury, and the Syndicate are not in a position to arrive at a decision before that date. However, as soon as the Syndicate decide on such cases, a communication will be sent to you.

Calcutta.—Resolved that the Secretary be informed that this University has no objection to the proposal but in view of the fact that no student of a University is allowed to join another University without a migration certificate, the procedure suggested seems to be unnecessary.

It was reconsidered and the following resolution was passed at a later meeting of the Syndicate :--

"Resolved that the suggestion of the Secretary be accepted."

Dacca.—The Academic Council of this University concurs in the foregoing proposal of the University of Nagpur.

Lucknow.—The suggestion is a good one and will be acted upon by this University.

Madras.—The suggestion, if adopted, by the Inter-University Board, will be convenient and helpful.

Mysore.— No student leaving any University is permitted to join another University without a migration certificate from the University which he is leaving. The preparation and circulation of lists of rusticated students would be superfluous so long as no migration certificate is granted to a rusticated student. This University is, therefore, of opinion that there is no necessity for the proposed list.

**Osmania.**—It would be a great convenience of the Inter-University Board could issue such a consolidated list.

Panjab.—No objection to the suggestion made by the Registrar, Nagpur University.

Patna.—In the opinion of the Syndicate no useful purpose would be served by the compilation.

### APPENDIX T.

## Railway Concessions.

Copy of letter dated the 29th January, 1936. from Danazir Ahmed, to the Vice Chancellor, Bombay University, Bombay, forwarded to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, by Prof. P. A. Wadia.

to undertake visits of such a character. the Universities there do everything in then power to encomage students hus students abit-snod to soften of what has ansurad in executing Board. I may also add that such concessions are given by the State very glad it you will kindly take up this matter with the Inter-University grant concessions to parties of students for this purpose. I shall be encourage visits to such places and should approach the Railnays to the full expense of the journeys. The Universities should therefore educative value for the students who, as a class, are too poor to deliay educational interest. Visits to such places would be of very great rith a view to visit places of historical, archeological industrial or concessions from the Railways for parties of  $bons\text{-}\mathsf{hde}$  students travelling the Inter-University Board, India, should be approached to obtain collegiate and inter-university competitions. I would like to suggest that -refinite of square the state of inguity of interesting in order to compete at interthe Syndicate upon the efforts it has been making to obtain concessions the University of Bombay for the year 1934-35. While congratulating "Please refer to paragraph 6, page 10 of the Annual Report of

### APPENDIX U.

# Election of Three Representatives of the Inter-University Board on the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Copy of letter No F. 5-1/35/G, dated the 13th May, 1935, from the Offg. Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Simla, S.W. to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Mysore

With reference to your letter No. 64/RXIV, dated the 15th April, 1935. I am directed to say that in the circumstances explained therein the term of appointment of the undernoted representatives of the Inter-University Board. Irdia, on the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, who relinquish their membership of the Council on the 18th July, 1935, on the exprise of 3 years from the date from which they became members (Vale Rule 5 (3) of the Rules and Regulations of the Council) has been extended upto the date of the next meeting of the Inter-University Board when that Body will make fresh election for the Council. The result of the election has kindly be intimated to this Department as soon as possible after the next meeting of the Board.

- 1. Dr. T. Ekambaram, M.A., Ph.D., L.T., Professor, Presidency, College, Madras.
- 2. Mr. C. T. Mudaliyar, F.L.S., Retried Principal, Agricultural College, Combarote.
- 3. Di. L. K. Hyder B.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D., C.I.E., Member, Public Service Commission (India).

The gentlemen so elected will automatically become members of the Advisory Board of the Council (Vide Rule 43 (28) of the Rules and Regulations of the Council).

2. I may add for your information that Prof. C. N. Vakil, M.A., M.Sc. (Econ.) (London). F.S.S., University Professor of Economics, Bombay, the fourth representative of the Inter-University Board on the Council does not cease to be a member of the Council under Rule 5 (3) of the said Rules and Regulations until the 16th November, 1937. In this connection attention is invited to this Department Notification No. F. 18 (3)/34 G, dated the 18th December, 1934. a copy of which was supplied to you with the Department's letter bearing the same number and date.

### APPENDIX V.

Copy of D. O. letter No. F. 226-35/E., dated the 3rd February, 1936, from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, to the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

Many thanks for your D. O. letter No. F. 54-8'35—E., dated the 29th January 1936. The Commission find, from the replies from the Universities mentioned in the letter from the Secretary to the Inter-University Board addressed to you, that there is at least one University (the Calcutta University) which has not given effect to the resolution of the Inter-University Board that the exact dates of birth of candidates should be recorded in their Matriculation certificates. The Commission consider that a letter from the Secretary. Inter-University Board, is unlikely to be so effective as a suggestion from the Board that the Calcutta University should fall into line with other Universities in this respect, as the latter will have the value of the moral force of the full Board. They would be very much obliged, therefore, if you could induce the Board to urge the Calcutta University to adopt the Commission's suggestion, as well as any other University which may not have done so.

### APPENDIX W.

### Budget Estimates for the year 1936.

RECEIPTS	PAYMENTS		
Rs. A. P. Dening Balance on 1st January 1936:—	Honorarium to Secretary Rs. 3,000	А. О	P 0
With the Bank	Subordinate Staff 2,900	0	0
of Mysore. Ltd., Mysore 11,152 11 9	T. A. to Staff 1,000	0	0
With the Secretary 48 2 2	Contingencies including Postage and Stationery 750	0	0
11,200 13 11	Printing of Report, etc 650	0	0
Contribution from the Government of India 900 0 0	Handbook of Indian Universities 1,500	0	0
Contributions from the Constituent Universities. 12,750 0 0	Books and Magazines 100	0	0
Sale of Publications 100 0 0	T. A. to Representatives 3.500	Ú	0
	Furniture 100	0	0
Advertisements	Auditors' Fee 100	0	0
Miscendieous	Provident Fund 160	0	0
	Miscellaneous 100	0	0
	13,860	U	0
	Balance 11,190	13	11
Total 25,050 13 11	Total 25,050	13	11

A. R. WADIA. Secretary. Inter-University Board, India.